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TIME-TABLE.

WEEK DAYS

Stations	Pass	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	NOON	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Kowloon	Dep.	6.40	9.15	10.30	12.00	1.15	4.35	5.29
Yau-matli	Dep.	6.50	9.24	10.39	12.09	1.24	4.44	5.38
Shatin	Dep.	7.02	9.36	10.51	12.21	1.36	4.56	5.51
Tai-po	Dep.	7.15	9.49	11.04	12.34	1.49	5.09	6.04
Tai-po Market	Dep.	7.21	9.55	11.08	12.38	1.55	5.13	6.08
Fanning	Dep.	7.32	10.03	11.18	12.48	2.03	5.24	6.19
Shungshui	Dep.	7.38	10.07	11.22	12.52	2.07	5.29	6.24
Shum-chun	Dep.	7.42	10.13	11.28	12.58	2.13	5.34	6.29

Stations	Pass	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	NOON	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Shum-chun	Dep.	7.21	8.05	10.38	11.40	3.00	4.17	5.13
Shungshui	Dep.	7.28	8.12	10.45	11.47	3.07	4.24	5.20
Fanning	Dep.	7.32	8.16	10.49	11.51	3.11	4.28	5.24
Tai-po Market	Dep.	7.43	8.26	10.59	12.02	3.21	4.38	5.34
Tai-po	Dep.	7.48	8.30	11.04	12.07	3.25	4.42	5.38
Shatin	Dep.	7.59	8.42	11.17	12.21	3.38	4.56	5.51
Yau-matli	Dep.	8.12	8.55	11.29	12.33	3.50	5.08	6.03
Kowloon	Dep.	8.20	9.03	11.37	12.41	3.58	5.16	6.11

SUNDAYS AND PUBLIC HOLIDAYS

Stations	Pass	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	NOON	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Kowloon	Dep.	6.40	9.15	10.30	12.00	2.22	5.29	7.10
Yau-matli	Dep.	6.50	9.24	10.39	12.09	2.31	5.38	7.19
Shatin	Dep.	7.02	9.36	10.51	12.21	2.43	5.51	7.31
Tai-po	Dep.	7.15	9.49	11.04	12.34	2.55	6.03	7.44
Tai-po Market	Dep.	7.21	9.55	11.08	12.38	3.00	6.08	7.48
Fanning	Dep.	7.32	10.03	11.18	12.48	3.11	6.20	7.58
Shungshui	Dep.	7.38	10.07	11.22	12.52	3.15	6.24	8.02
Shum-chun	Dep.	7.42	10.13	11.28	12.58	3.21	6.30	8.08

Stations	Pass	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	NOON	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Shum-chun	Dep.	8.12	10.38	11.40	3.00	4.17	5.40	6.09
Shungshui	Dep.	8.19	10.45	11.47	3.07	4.24	5.46	6.16
Fanning	Dep.	8.23	10.49	11.51	3.11	4.28	5.51	6.20
Tai-po Market	Dep.	8.33	10.59	12.02	3.21	4.38	6.01	6.30
Tai-po	Dep.	8.37	11.04	12.07	3.25	4.42	6.05	6.34
Shatin	Dep.	8.51	11.17	12.21	3.38	4.56	6.18	6.47
Yau-matli	Dep.	9.03	11.29	12.33	3.50	5.07	6.30	6.59
Kowloon	Dep.	9.11	11.37	12.41	3.58	5.15	6.38	7.07

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OUR LONDON LETTER.

PEERESSES EXCLUDED FROM THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

FIRST COURT OF THE SEASON AT
BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

PEERESSES AND THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

The attempt to get the House of Lords to vote in favour of admitting peeresses in their own right to seats in the Upper Chamber was defeated this week by the narrow majority of two votes. The Bill in favour of the new departure was introduced by Lord Astor. There are only about a dozen peeresses who would be entitled to the privilege, and it is argued by supporters of the proposal that if it were carried it certainly would not be of a revolutionary character.

It is thought that the next time the matter is brought forward it will not be rejected. There is certainly something in the fact that a woman can be a Sovereign, and can sit and vote in the House of Commons or on any municipal body in the country, and do nearly everything in public life. But the Lords are not given readily to change; and it must be admitted that they were not disposed to yield to the appeal of Lord Astor, who moved the Bill. The peers fight shy of fundamental change on the initiative of a private member. Lord Birkenhead carried a good many of the peers with him by saying that this matter is bound up with the wider question of House of Lords reform, and it ought to wait. But the general feeling is that if the women have to wait, till the House of Lords reform is tackled they will wait a long time. At any rate, the question has been shelved for at least a year even for the purposes of discussion at Westminster.

THE FIRST COURT.
The King and Queen held at Buckingham Palace this week the first Court of the season; and the scene was truly a magnificent one. The first Court is always mainly diplomatic, and on this occasion there was a very large attendance of foreign uniforms and decorations contributing to the colour of the scene. The number of presentations have been limited in recent years to 400 for each Court, but the limitation in the length of the trains worn by presentees has greatly expedited the rate at which they can pass the Royal presence.

The King wore the uniform of Colonel-in-Chief of the Life Guards. The Queen was dressed in a gown of soft silver tissue embroidered with silver and diamonds, the ornamentation taking the form of lilies wrought in jewels. She wore a diamond crown, in the centre of which was the famous Koh-i-Noor; and she paid a complement to the overseas parts of the Empire by wearing in her dress, her jewels, and the magnificent ornamentation of her gown, which shimmered white in the glow of the electric lights.

The London public dearly loves to watch the arrival of the favoured guests on the occasion of the Courts. Along the Mall from near the Admiralty Arch to the Victoria Memorial a crowd waited and fastened their eyes on the debutantes as they passed in the motor-cars ever so slowly towards the Palace. No such scene can be witnessed in these days any more; the evidences of wealth and rank, and the fresh beauty of English girls on the threshold of womanhood.

Mr. Churchill is finding his Budget proposal to impose a duty on silk is landing him in endless trouble. "How it will end, Lord knows," as Parns used to write. Except among the out-and-out Protectionists scarcely anybody has a good word for a tax on silk. It seems that the Chancellor, anxious to do something brilliant and startling, when looking round for new sources of revenue and deciding upon silk, made up his mind to slap a tax upon it without first considering what the effect would be in the whole field of industry. He did not take anybody outside Government officials into his confidence.

This, of course, may be clever politics but it is bad business. The result is that since the Chancellor's proposals became public he has discovered to his amazement that in recent years silk has entered so largely into the manufacture of textile goods in Lancashire and Yorkshire that it may be regarded as a raw material. Silk is used now for working up with cotton and wool to give these fabrics a finish that it is essential to the trade, especially in the silk industry in this country. Mr. Churchill now realises that 150,000 people are engaged in the manufacture of artificial silk alone, and this trade is growing. It is absurd to speak of silk as luxury wear, as the Chancellor did when introducing his proposals, in view of the uses to which artificial silk is put.

MANUFACTURERS UP IN ARMS.
A few days ago a deputation representing over a hundred different kinds of textile interests in Lancashire and Yorkshire waited on the Chancellor to tell him his proposed silk tax would spell disaster if he persists in sticking to them. The significant thing about this deputation was that it was the largest and most representative which has ever attended at Whitehall. There is no doubt that the whole of the textile industry has taken an active part in the matter. It is not a question of politics or tariffs, but hard business fact. The Conservative Members from Lancashire are not asked to fix; they are reluctant to vote against the Government, but they owe a duty to their constituents in the matter of silk.

The other night a round dozen of Conservatives went into the Lobby against the proposed duty, and unless Mr. Churchill is able to make his peace with the Lancashire and Yorkshire representatives when the real struggle takes place over the Finance Bill embodying the Budget, there will be further trouble in store for him and his Ministerial colleagues. I hear that as usual a way out of the difficulty will be sought in the form of compromise. Mr. Churchill will concede something to the manufacturers of silk in the shape of rebates, or a smaller tax. But even so this cannot compensate for the inevitable disturbance of trade that must inevitably ensue from tariff-mongering.

LONDON, May 23rd.
England is a land of many old customs and quaint usages which have come down from the dim and distant past. Only last week a Court Leet of the Savoy in London met to receive the assurance of the jury, paid for their services by the Duchy of Lancaster, that the boundary marks of the Savoy estate were in place. The jury went round and examined tablets and signs on houses in main streets and in churches, all designed to mark the boundaries of the estate.

This is, of course, equivalent to the ancient custom of "beating the bounds" in country parishes in England, where boys are taken round by the headmen of the village and are literally lifted up and bumped on posts and stones used as boundary marks from time immemorial. The process of bumping the boys upon the hard posts is calculated to impress upon their youthful minds for the remainder of their lives where the boundary marks were situated—a very good rough and ready method before people could read. What happened in the Savoy is a reminder of the time when the dual property in and around the Strand was mostly open fields.

"G.K.C." AS AL-TASTER.
Another old custom was observed this week in Buckinghamshire in the appointment of Mr. C. K. Chesterton, the famous writer, as al-taster "for the parish of Beaconsfield." The ceremony, carried out on the estate of Lord Burnham, head of the Daily Telegraph, and incidentally Lord of the Manor of Beaconsfield, is noteworthy as being the last appointment of the kind that will be made in that part of the country. The duty of the al-taster is to see that the ale brewed and sold to His Majesty's lieges is pure and wholesome, and, moreover, is of the right strength. The office, in these degenerate days, is an honorary one; but it was otherwise in the spacious times of long ago, before tea and similar beverages were thought of, and good ale was the drink of Englishmen.

But as I have said these old customs are dying out. Under the new Law of Property Act memorial usages will cease to be observed from ten years after January 1st next. It is not stated whether "G.K.C." will claim the ancient rights and privileges of his appointment as al-taster, but if he did he could be trusted to do his duty. The author of "Wine, Water and Song" has sung the virtues of conviviality as nobody else in this generation.

Old Noah he had an ostrich farm and fowls on the largest scale.
He ate his egg with a ladle in an egg-cup big as a pail.
And the soup he took was Elephant Soup and the fish he took was Whale.
But they all were small to the cellar he took when he set out to sail.
And Noah he often said to his wife when he sat down to dine,
"I don't care where the water goes if it doesn't get into the wine."

THE LATE LORD MILNER.
Generous tributes have been paid to the high character and long public services of the late Lord Milner. But throughout nearly all these references to him there is a note of regret that he failed in one very important respect. He never established real confidence on the part of the public in himself. He was a man of quite extraordinary ability. While at the University those who knew him best predicted that he would rise to the highest position in the State; but as sometimes happens these early predictions proved fallacious. Lord Milner had many of the qualities that make for greatness, but he never achieved it. It has been said that a ring of some non-conducting substance seemed to surround his personality and to isolate it from the mass of ordinary men and women. He was never in touch with the ordinary Englishman.

One explanation of this is probably his origin and early training. He had one part German blood, being the son of a family that had been settled in Germany for a couple of generations, and he was brought up in a German university town. His mind ran on German lines to a large extent. He had the German's great regard for efficiency, which is commendable, and the German's—Imperialist's—contempt for personal liberty and the rights of individuals, which is foreign to English tradition.

But nobody can deny that Lord Milner was a strong man. When he made up his mind nothing would move him. This was a quality that enabled him to build up the reputation he enjoyed as a first-class administrator. The Chinese labour question in South Africa is an illustration of this. As soon as he had decided that Chinese labour would be economically sound for the country he pressed it soundly for the country. He was not easily moved by the protests that were raised in South Africa and at home fell upon ears that were deaf to his plea.

(Continued on next column.)

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A NOTABLE CENTENARY.

Next month there will be great doings in the nearby towns of Stockton and Darlington, which will be in a railway sense in the middle of the world's line. In Stockton and Darlington the district, thereabout the first railway was set going a hundred years ago; and, of course, it is quite fitting that the chief celebrations in connection with the railway centenary in this country should pivot upon the area in which such a revolution in travel was wrought.

Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of York are to spend two days in the district, July 1st and 2nd. On

the first day the Duke will open what will be the greatest railway Exhibition ever held. It will show every kind of locomotive, rolling stock, and railway material used by British railways for a century—that is, since the historic day when Locomotive No. 1 hauled the first passenger train between Stockton and Darlington. There is also to be a procession of engines and rolling stock of every conceivable kind over a stretch of railway six miles long, led by Locomotive No. 1 aforesaid under its own steam, with a replica of the train the ancient engine pulled on its first momentous journey.—H.B.

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"LITTLE" HSU IN ENGLAND.
CHINESE "MISSION'S" VISIT TO
SHEFFIELD.The members of the Chinese official
mission to this country were entertained
to dinner on May 14th by the Sheffield
Chamber of Commerce.Mr. J. H. Doncaster, acting President
of the Chamber, presided, and amongst
others present were the Lord Mayor (Al-
derman A. J. Bailey), H. E. Chao-Hsin
Chu, acting Chinese Minister; H. E. Gen-
eral S. T. Hsu, head of the Mission;
the Minister Culler (Mr. W. W. Wood,
junior); Sir Henry Hadow; Mr. K. C.
Wong, Secretary of Civil Affairs; Dr.
L. F. Lin, Director of Customs; General
T. Y. Sung, Military Counsellor to the
President; General M. C. Tao, Chief
Military Bureau of the Presidency;
Councillor S. J. Robinson; Alderman
H. P. Marsh; Mr. V. F. Tcheur, Secre-
tary to the Chinese Legation at Washing-
ton; Colonel H. Y. Han, Chief of
Cavalry Squadron; Councillor A. G. M.
Jack; and Colonel S. C. Sun, Colonel
of Infantry.Responding to the toast of the Chief
Executive of the Chinese Government,
proposed by the Chairman, Mr. Chao-
Hsin Chu, said that Sheffield had for a
long time been a household word to them.
They had all been glad to see the many
industrial marvels which had made Shef-
field's name world-wide. That afternoon
they had obtained during their visits of
various works quite a good collection
of pocket knives. (Laughter.) "We
wish you could persuade the people of
the East to use knives and forks for
meals instead of chop sticks," continued
the speaker, who pointed out that success
in that direction would mean that the
cutlery works of Sheffield would be kept
working day and night to produce a
sufficient quantity of household articles
to meet the requirements of the four
hundred million people in his country.
(Hear, hear.) It would be interesting to
acquaint them with the remarkable
career of the Chief Executive of the
Republic of China. A retired statesman
last November, the Chief Executive, was
made head of the Government not be-
cause he was supported by military force,
but because he was favoured, honoured,
and respected by all the people through-
out the country. (Hear, hear.)

AN OUTSTANDING PERSONALITY.

The head of the Chinese Republic had
no weapons in his hands beyond his
outstanding personality. He was the
only person to-day who could get along
with all political parties and control
all military leaders. Further, he was
the only man who could be relied upon
to put China's house in order. The
Chinese people were looking forward to
the establishment of a strong central
Government in Peking. Efforts were
also being made to reunite the whole
country, and for that purpose the Chief
Executive had summoned a people's con-
ference in a month or so. It had a
very ambitious programme and would
endeavour to reorganise the national
finances. Steps would also be taken
to disband all surplus troops and to ad-
just political differences among the dif-
ferent provinces and thus restore cohesion
in administration.The pen was much more powerful than
the sword in China. Their foreign trade
had been increased during the last few
years when Chinese politics had almost
reached their climax of trouble. They
were now in a transitional period of
reconstruction and reorganisation. As
trade developed, China would be able
to settle down, and he suggested that
the work which was now being done in
promoting their mutual commercial wel-
fare would be of the utmost value to
China from every standpoint. He hoped
that as a result of the visit of the Chi-
nese Mission, trade relationships between
the two countries would be increased.

INVITATION TO VISIT CHINA.

"I hope a similar mission from this
country in general and from Sheffield in
particular, will pay a visit to China,"
continued his Excellency, who assured
the Chamber of Commerce that they
would be welcomed just as warm-
ly as the Chinese visitors were re-
ceived in Sheffield. The Chinese Gov-
ernment were most anxious to promote
international trade and commerce. China
was on the threshold of a new era of
modern commercial development, but
they intended to make rapid progress,
and every British trader in carrying on
business with China had the warmest
support of the Government. Great Bri-
tain was in urgent need of overseas trade
if the unemployment problem was to be
relieved, and China was in need of
economic development. China had the
raw material and Great Britain had
the manufacturing machinery.General Hsu, in reply to the toast of
the Chinese Official Mission, said the
friendly relationships between Great
Britain and China were almost tri-
tural. When he was a boy at school
the first penknife he had was one made
in Sheffield. It had afforded him
pleasure to see that famous and shot
manufactured for war were now being
dismantled in Sheffield works, and made
use of for purposes of peace.

WORKS VISIT.

During the day the members of the
Mission visited the works of Messrs.
Vickers, Limited. They were conducted
through the various departments by Sir
Charles Buckham and Colonel J. H.
Leslie. The party evinced great interest
in the processes connected with the man-
ufacture of steel. Afterwards they were
entertained to luncheon. Visits to Messrs.
Hadfield, Ltd., and Messrs. Edgar Allen
& Co., Ltd., were paid during the after-
noon.Obtainable at
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Hongkong and Shanghai	
Banks	\$1,280 b., 1,285 ss.
Canal Insurance	\$750 b.
Hongkong Fire Insurance	\$670 b.
Union Insurance	\$29 b., 29S ss.
Donghai Steamship	\$34 b.
E.K. & M. Steamships	\$38 nom.
"Star" Ferries	\$31 nom.
Waterboats	\$17 nom.
"Shell" Transports	\$4 b., 88/ ss.
China Sugars	\$56 nom.
Langkate (combined)	\$16, 28 nom.
Kowloon Wharves	\$20 b., 193 ss.
Whampoa Docks	\$114 nom.
Shanghai Dock	\$13 nom.
E.K. & S. Hotels	\$13 b. & ss.
Hongkong Land	\$83 ss.
Humphreys Estates	\$19 nom.
Two Mills	\$14, 10 nom.
Shanghai Cottons (old)	\$8 a., (new) \$11 a.
Oriental	\$16, 30 nom.
Cement (combined)	\$37 a.
China Lights (combined)	\$32 a.
Providence	(old, \$15 a., (new) \$14 nom.
Dairy Farms	\$28 nom.
Electric	\$74 ss.
E.K. Ropes (combined)	\$38 a.
Tramways	\$38 a.
Wascos	(old) \$21 a., (new) \$20 nom.
Peak Tram (old)	\$24 nom., (new) \$25 nom.
Singapore Tram	\$20, 0 ss.
China Underwriters	\$4 nom.
New Engineering	\$11, 1/2 nom.
buyers; s-sellers; ss-sales	
nom-nominal.	

THE COMING COUNTRY.

ABUNDANT FAITH IN CHINA'S
FUTURE.Despite all the prejudices and all the
troubles, that have retarded business in
China for some years, there is still abun-
dant faith in the future. Business men
who know the country are of the opinion
that with normal conditions restored, and
a stable Government in office, the China
market will quickly respond, and that
the opportunities for trade must develop
copiously. Mr. Walter Lindley-Jones,
O.B.E., editor and founder of the *Mer-
cantile Guardian*, who has just concluded
a round-the-world tour of investigation
of trade opportunities in the course of
which he visited India, the Straits Settle-
ments, Siam, China, and Japan, is one of
many optimists regarding China. "Speak-
ing in Montreal recently, Mr. Lindley-
Jones declared that China is the coming
country from the point of view of busi-
ness. "There is a big business boom
overdue in that country," he said. "Just
as soon as there is any really settled
Government directing affairs over there,
there will be a demand for British goods,
and the Canadian manufacturer ought to
get a good slice of it. Nowhere in the
world," he continued, "are British goods
so highly considered, and nowhere has
the British and Canadian manufacturer a
higher reputation for integrity and fair
dealing."PROSECUTOR PROSECUTED.
MATE CHARGED WITH CHAINING
ALLEGED THIEF.A *Rosita Agency* message dated June
6th, gives the following engaging ac-
count of a recent alleged incident at Vladiv-
ostok.The first mate of the English steamer
Kornar Bonhair, a Mr. Butar, charging
a Chinese dock labourer, Tsu Ha Mo,
member of the Dockers' Union, who was
employed in loading work on the ship
anchored in the port of Vladivostok, with
theft of cigarettes and a watch, put steel
hand-cuffs on Tsu Ha Mo, and then chain-
ed him to the deck of the ship with an
iron chain.The English officer ignored the demand
of two thousand dockers who met to
discuss the case and asked for the
Chinese workman's release, and Tsu Ha
Mo was eventually set free, only when
the authorities intervened on the spot.
The mate of the English ship will
appear before the tribunal.

THE CORONET

TO-DAY TILL FRIDAY, JUNE 15-19

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CRIME AND ONLY SAVED BY THE NOBLE HEARTED LOVE OF A
WOMAN.

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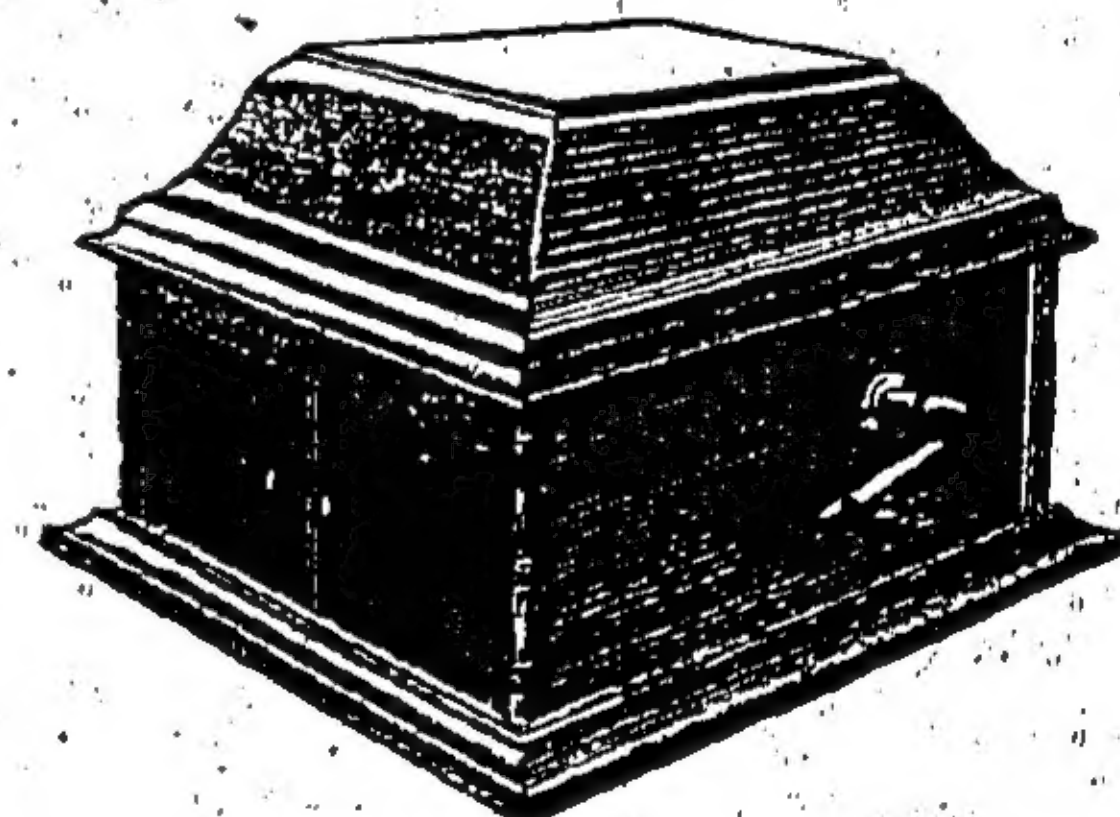
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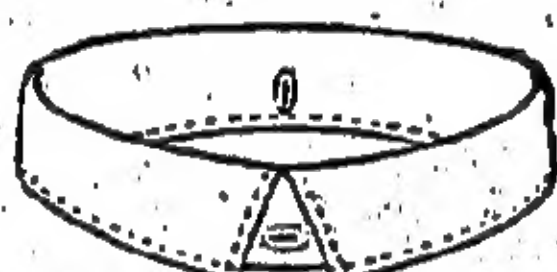
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BRITISH INCOME TAX CLAIMS.

EXPLAINING THE POSITION OF RESIDENTS IN CHINA.

REPAYMENTS TO WHICH THEY ARE ENTITLED.

[BY WILFRED T. FRY, INCOME TAX CONSULTANT.]

Judging by the small number of claims submitted to the Inland Revenue authorities there must be a very large number of persons resident in China who have as yet made no attempt to recover the income tax to which they are justly entitled. The reason for this is probably either because they have no knowledge of the claims that can be preferred, or else they think that the trouble of reclaiming is so burdensome and encumbered by red tape as to make the amount recoverable hardly worth the same spent on achieving the desired result.

I will endeavour to point out the more important of the claims that can now be preferred by persons resident outside the United Kingdom, and give some idea of the amounts that can be recovered in certain cases, writes Mr. Wilfred T. Fry, Income Tax Consultant, of 13, Buckingham Palace Gardens, London, S.W.

In brief, practically every person deriving income from dividends, interests, rents, or annuities from the United Kingdom is entitled to recover tax.

The exempted British Government securities are as follows:—

5 per cent. War Loans.
5 per cent. National War Bonds.
4 per cent. Funding Loans.
4 per cent. Victory Loan Exchequer Bonds.

Similarly all tax paid at source on the dividends or interest of any Colonial or Foreign Government or Municipal or Provincial securities can be recovered by a person not residing in Great Britain and Northern Ireland. This exemption is also extended to the dividends of Colonial and Foreign companies which are paid through British transfer offices or bankers subject to the deduction of tax, as is often the case.

It is here that the greatest difficulty in connection with these claims exists, as it is hard for the lay mind to discriminate between what are Colonial and Foreign companies and what are purely British concerns. Generally speaking, these specific claims can only be made in respect of companies actually incorporated outside Great Britain and not those registered in Great Britain even where the trading operations are carried on entirely abroad. As an example, the Canadian Pacific Railway, Rand Deep and Bank of New South Wales are "foreign" companies, whereas the Buenos Ayres and Rosario Railway, Johannesburg Consolidated and Union Bank of Australia rank as British, and any claims in respect of the dividends of these latter companies must come into the category mentioned below.

In the case of the above claims no declaration of total income has to be made. The time limit for preferring these claims is, in fact, practically all income tax claims have been extended to years after the year of claim but not so as to go back beyond April 5th, 1920. Thus a claim in respect of the financial year 1920-21 can be preferred at any time not later than April 5th, 1927.

The second class of claim that can be preferred by non-residents in the United Kingdom is of a different character and far more difficult in operation. It is for a proportion of the allowances which would be ordinarily due to a person residing in Great Britain in respect of the same income. These claims can only be presented by persons who are British subjects or others who, having been resident in the United Kingdom, have had to go abroad for reasons of health or who are missionaries or who are or have been in Government service.

Normally any income arising from sources in Great Britain or Northern Ireland is chargeable by way of deduction with tax at the full standard rate for the year. The standard rate for the years 1920-21 and 1921-22 was 8/- in the £; for 1922-23 8/- in the £; and for 1923-24 and 1924-25 4/6 in the £. Certain rebates can be obtained, however, which considerably reduce the amount of tax ultimately payable.

The main allowances in respect of which relief is granted at the full rate of tax are as follows:—10 per cent. of earned income subject to a maximum rebate of £200, personal allowance £135 or marriage allowance £225, allowance for children £36 (first) and £27 (subsequent ones), £30 for a housekeeper and £25 for dependent relatives in certain circumstances, up to £45 for extra earned income of the wife, and life assurance premium. In addition to these, there is a further rebate of £225 at half the standard rate of tax.

The whole of these allowances are not obtainable, however, except in cases where the entire income is derived from the United Kingdom. In other cases a proportion only can be claimed depending upon the ratio that the British income bears to the total income.

An example or two will better illustrate my meaning.

Example 1.—"A" is a married man with three children having an income composed as follows:—

British dividends	£100
Salary in China	£25
Total income	£125

The relief to which he would be entitled if resident in England for, say, the year 1922-23 would be as follows:—

Earned income relief, 10 per cent.	£12.50
Married allowance	£25
Children allowance	£90
	£127.50
£127.50 at 5/-	£31.87
£25.00 at 2/6	£25.00
	£56.87

As, however, his British income is only one-sixth (100/600) of the total income he can only recover one-sixth of the allowances, or £29 for that year. The tax deducted from his dividends would amount to £25.00, so that approximately three quarters of this amount would be reclaimed.

Example 2.—"B" is a British subject resident in China. He is married and has no children. He pays a life assurance premium of £30 to an assurance company established in Great Britain. His total income from all sources for the year 1924-25 amounts to £200, and is made up of £100 dividends on Colonial Government Stock and £100 British Railway dividends.

If "B's" whole income of £200 were liable to and had borne British Income Tax, he would be entitled to repayment as follows:—

Personal allowance, £225 at 4/6 in the £	£50.00
Reduced rate of tax on £225 at 2/3 in the £	£25.00
Relief in respect of life assurance premium, £30 at 2/3 in the £	£10.00
Total	£85.00

As, however, £200 only is liable to British Income Tax, "B" is entitled to repayment of:—£200/1000 of £85.00 or £17.00.

Example 3.—(Incorporating also a claim in respect of the specifically exempted dividends mentioned in the first part of this article). "C" is a married man with two children and received an income as under:—

English dividends	£500
Canadian Pacific Railway (tax deducted)	£200
5 per cent. War Loan (tax deducted)	£200
Salary in Hongkong	£2,000
Dividends received in China	£500
Total	£3,400

The amount of tax recoverable for the five years to April 5th, 1925 amounts to £792.

One of the main reasons why more of these claims are not preferred is apparently the apprehension that by declaring the total income from all sources a risk is run of being assessed on the non-British part of it. This is not so. Under no circumstances can a person not resident in Great Britain become liable for tax on income derived from sources outside Great Britain.

These claims can still be preferred even when the total income is quite large, running into many thousands of pounds, but, naturally the ratio of tax recoverable diminishes as the amount of total income increases. In no case, however, can the appropriate rate of tax on a person's income become as great as the standard rate for the year owing to the various abatements allowed.

In the case of married persons the claim must normally be made out in the name of the husband and include the total income of husband and wife, even in cases where the whole taxed income is the property of the wife, as the latter is still classed in the Income Tax Act with incapacitated persons. This does not apply where married women are separated from their husbands in which case they can claim as a feme sole.

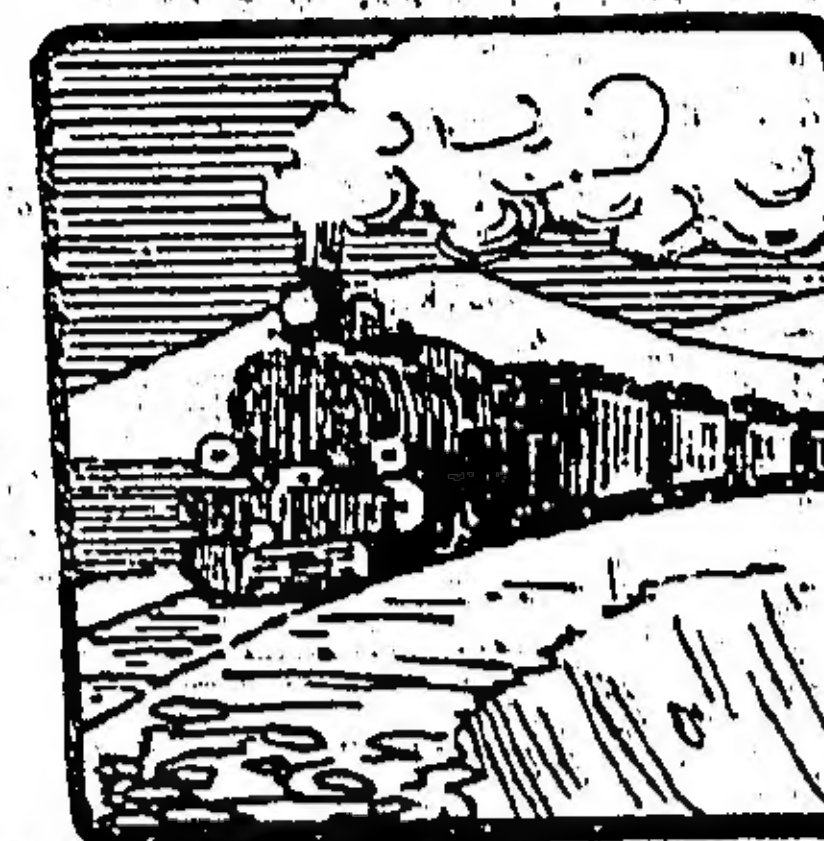
If the income stands in the name of trustees who are resident in Great Britain, claims can still be preferred by any beneficiaries resident overseas, but in these cases a copy of the Will or instrument creating the trust may have to be produced in order to show the claimant's right to the repayment.

The fact that the necessary dividend vouchers or income tax receipts have been mislaid does not in any way invalidate a claim, as duplicates can in all cases be obtained upon application to the company or tax collector concerned.

The words "free of tax" on a dividend voucher do not mean that no British income tax has been deducted, as this is a technical expression really equivalent to "after deduction of tax." Thus a dividend of £15 declared "free of tax" is equivalent to a gross dividend of £20, less tax 25 (assuming tax at 5/- in the £), and the gross amount of £20 can be included in the statement of tax dividends upon which repayment is claimed.

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LADY HO TUNG. OPENS HER SILK FACTORY AT WEMBLEY.

SLEPT IN A HUT.

Lady Ho Tung opened her silk factory at the Hongkong Section of the British Empire Exhibition on May 18th, and it drew a large number of visitors, who watched with interest not only the different stages of silk-making, but the Cantonese women workers, who seemed as much at home at Wembley as in their native place. There were eleven women at work.

Lady Ho Tung thought it would take about another fortnight for the factory to be at its best, and then the public would be better able to appreciate the deftness and production of her workers. Sir Robert and Lady Ho Tung arrived in London on April 25th, and awaited the arrival of the a.s. *Thesens*, which brought the Chinese staff and silkworm workers. Although the appliances and materials for the silkworm exhibit duly arrived in London on April 29th, in spite of repeated enquiries these were not delivered at Wembley until the afternoon of May 7th, in other words, about one day and a quarter before the opening of the Exhibition. This unexpected and intensely disappointing delay actually threw much extra work upon Lady Ho Tung. She spent several days at Wembley, sleeping for seven nights in a hut in the Exhibition grounds, much to her discomfort and inconvenience, as she was extremely anxious to have everything in working order with the least possible delay.

OBITUARY.

MR. W. E. SOUTHCOTT.

The death took place at Wei Hai Wei on June 8th of Mr. W. E. Southcott. He could claim to be one of the oldest residents in China, and since his retirement had lived chiefly in Peking and Wei Hai Wei. He was well-known in Tientsin both as a prominent business man and for his public and social work. He was for many years a partner in Messrs. Forbes & Co., a director of the Waterworks and Gasworks and many other concerns. As a member of the Municipal Council and the Haiho Conservancy he performed invaluable public work whilst in his retirement he never entirely gave up the active life for he was keenly interested in and worked hard for the Famine Relief Commission.

MR. HARRY MAITLAND.

The death occurred at "Oak Dene," Harrow-on-the-Hill, on May 13th, of Mr. Harry Maitland. Mr. Maitland who was 62 years of age, spent the greater part of his career in China, where he was well known. Educated at Sevenoaks, he joined Messrs. Thorne & Co., the well-known firm of Eastern merchants, of 62, London Wall, and after a few years' experience in London went out to Shanghai to join Messrs. Maitland & Co., that being Messrs. Thorne & Co.'s Shanghai branch. He remained there for the greater part of his career, and in 1907, on the death of his brother, Mr. Ralph Maitland, he took over the management of Maitland & Co. In 1910 he returned to England to settle down, and became a director of Messrs. Thorne & Co., holding this position up to the time of his death.

He was extremely popular both in London and Shanghai, and amongst other social activities he and his brother, the late Mr. Ralph Maitland, ran a very popular periodical in Shanghai under the title of *Sport and Gossip*. The late Mr. Maitland was well liked by his business associates, who affectionately regarded him as a friend and wise counsellor rather than a mere colleague. He leaves behind him a widow and one daughter.

GARRISON TENNIS LEAGUE.

The results of matches played in the Garrison Tennis League during the week ending June 13th were as under.

R.E. "B" beat "A" Coy., East Surrey Regt. by 71 to 23.

R.A.S.C. beat R.E. "A" by 65 to 37.

H.Q. Wing, East Surrey Regt. beat Small Units by 65 to 34.

R.A.M.C. scratched to R.A.O.C.

The final of the Garrison Cricket League competition, the 13th Heavy Battery, R.A., v. "C" Company, the 1st Bn., The East Surrey Regiment, is to be played to-morrow afternoon on the Inland Recreation Ground, Sookunpo.

Play will begin at 2 p.m. H.E. The General Officer Commanding the Forces in China (Major-General C. C. Lunard, C.B., C.M.G.), has consented to present the Challenge Cup and Medals to the winners at the conclusion of the match.

CASE TO ANSWER.

A COMMERCIAL BANK CLAIM.

The claim of the Industrial and Commercial Bank, Ltd., against Chan Ping Shan was continued before His Honour the Chief Justice (Sir Henry Gollan) yesterday morning.

The bank claim the sum of \$10,000 from defendant, in connection with a personal bond, which he signed on behalf of the firm, the overdraft of which had not been met.

Mr. C. G. Alabaster, K.C. (instructed by Messrs. Wilkinson & Grist), appeared for the plaintiff Bank, and Mr. F. C. Jenkin (instructed by Messrs. Deacons), appeared for defendant.

Mr. Li Yau Sang, local manager of the firm at the time the account was opened, said that it had been previously mentioned by Chan Liu Sha, a merchant in the same company as defendant, that it was Chan Ping Shan (defendant) who signed the "authorized statement." He (witness) did not remember the actual signing of the guarantee. He thought the account was in the name of the Fook Cheung firm, he regarded it as a joint account, because they were father and son. In answer to Mr. Jenkin, witness said that if Chan Liu Sha had six sons they would be jointly interested in the account, according to Chinese ideas.

COUNSEL FOR DEFENCE.

Mr. Jenkin contended he had no case to answer. It was true that the document for the overdraft had been signed by defendant but it had also been stamped with the chop of the Fook Cheung firm. The prosecution did not affirm that he was a guarantor, neither was he considered a partner of the firm. It had been admitted by witnesses that the account, which was opened in June, 1921, was that of the firm and their's only.

PLAINTIFF'S CONTENTION.

Mr. Alabaster said that the defence claimed that as defendant was under 21 when he signed the document he was, therefore, not liable. Counsel gave examples of the findings of English judges in identical cases, and cited the case of a Norwegian captain, who had appended his signature to a document written in English of which language he had no knowledge. In a case arising out of this, an English judge gave judgment against the captain and maintained that he was liable though he was ignorant of the contents of the document.

His Lordship held that Mr. Jenkin had a case to answer, because it was a fact that his client had signed the document. The case will be re-heard this morning.

CORRESPONDENCE.

SCHOOL STRIKE.

[TO THE EDITOR OF "THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]]

Sir,—If the students of the Saiyungpun Government District School do not return to School at once they should be prohibited from joining any other of the Schools in the Colony (day, night or private schools).

Something should be done with these impatient, childish and immodest "school kids." They are getting beyond bounds and very big-headed in their ideas. The students are the ones who have broken the law in Shanghai and elsewhere in China, and they will ruin China if their foolish and childish nonsense is not stopped right away. I hope the School Authorities will take drastic measures with them.—Yours faithfully,

AH CHUEN.

[Ed. Note:—If all the students had the same amount of common-sense as our correspondent, who is, we understand, himself a student, there would be little trouble. As announced in the *Daily Press* the students of the Saiyungpun School have been notified that they will be struck off the school-roll if they do not return by Thursday morning.]

TRAGEDY REIGNS AT HAPPY VALLEY.

AVALANCHE OF WATER AND MASONRY BRINGS DEATH TO SEVERAL PERSONS.

DETAILS OF DAMAGE THROUGHOUT THE COLONY.

Stark tragedy broods over Happy Valley. One of the Colony's prettiest and most pleasant places, is at present a scene of pitiful desolation, its well made roads hidden in places with shattered masonry which rises up from mud and water feet in depth, and its trim racecourse flooded. This is the chaotic result of a terrific avalanche and landslide which occurred shortly before midnight on Monday on the hillside at the North-eastern corner of the valley, crashing down the retaining wall above the Young Wo Nursing Home, and hurling before it human beings and heavy vehicles. A Daily Press representative who visited the scene of tragedy writes:—

The corner of Happy Valley by Koon Ma Terrace and the Young Wo Nursing Home was a scene of terrible destruction yesterday, which was rendered all the more pitiful by the groups of Chinese residents, many of whose houses and property had been damaged, who crept forlornly about the place talking miserably in undertones, and glancing hopefully from time to time at the British police officers and other officials who were visiting the spot in the course of their duties.

It appears that between 11 p.m. and midnight on Monday during the torrential downpour that had then prevailed for some hours, and continued for hours after, an immense volume of water carried away a large portion of the retaining wall above the Young Wo Nursing Home at the North-East corner of Happy Valley. This masonry, swept along by the avalanche, crashed down past the Nursing Home premises (which were providentially untouched) and smashing down the lower garden wall of the institution, hurled itself into the valley. A motor car, which was standing outside the Nursing Home gates, its owner having gone inside, was caught up and dashed against a house some fifteen yards away. It now lies upturned and almost entirely covered with earth and masonry only a small section of two tyres being visible.

A steam roller, which was on the road higher up the incline, was carried along for about fifty yards, and a P.W.D. watchman who was standing guard over it was killed.

FIVE BELIEVED KILLED.

A Chinese stall, at which tea and other commodities were sold, stood just under the garden wall of the nursing home, and the wall was projected, practically in one piece, right on top of the stall.

It is not known how many people were at the stall at the time, but it is believed that at least five Chinese, including the proprietor of the stall, are lying under the wall.

A second motor-car was swept from the road by the race-course right over the big stone artificial nullah onto the racecourse itself, and lay upturned in deep mud some thirty yards from the roadway.

It is believed that the driver was in the car at the time and that his body is underneath it. The car had not, however, been moved at a late hour yesterday.

The masonry of the stone nullah on the further side was carried away, and the enormous volume of water poured onto the racecourse and golf links, which are now flooded, and thickly covered in places with huge deposits of mud and debris.

The cemetery wall was also smashed down for a space of about sixty yards extending eastwards from the Members' entrance to the racecourse enclosure, and gangs of coolies were at work yesterday repairing the damage.

The northern side of the tramline was, of course, put out of action, and trams accordingly made a temporary terminus at Koon Ma Terrace, close to the Nursing Home.

All the roads in the low lying areas were awash yesterday and water, carrying with it debris and earth from the hillsides, rushed in torrents down the nullahs into the sea. This was particularly noticeable at Causeway Bay, where the Polo Ground and the Chinese Recreation Club's Ground was practically under water all over. There have been landslides of a minor nature also in this district from the hillside near the St. Paul's French Convent Hospital and in Sook-woop Valley. Building operations are being carried out on the hill opposite the Polo Ground and the earth foundations that have recently been laid for a light railway for transportation of building material were undermined by the torrential rains, a large quantity of earth and stone tumbling down onto the roadways beneath.

The Tai Hing village in the Causeway Bay district also suffered very much from the effects of flooding and small landslides, many of the houses being awash in the basement.

The Director of the Royal Observatory issued the following statement to the Press, yesterday:—

MONDAY NIGHT'S RAINSTORM.

The rain commenced shortly before 8 p.m. on Monday night, and at 11.30 a.m. yesterday morning had totalled 10.25 inches.

Between 8 p.m. and midnight Monday over 7½ inches fell, as follows:—

between 8.30 and 9.30 p.m.	1.015
9.30 " 10.30 "	2.010
10.30 " 11.30 "	3.160
11.30 " 12.30 "	4.020

The maximum rainfall on one day was 20.25 inches on May 30th, 1889, and the present fall has been exceeded on many other occasions.

THE PEAK DISTRICT.

The Peak district also received its share of flooding and landslides.

Stubbs Road, in particular, suffered. The road was badly breached in two places just above the cemeteries and there were one or two slips noticed higher up. Eight cars were imprisoned at various points along the road through landslides having occurred before and behind them while in motion. Although the occupants had narrow escapes, no injuries had been reported up to yesterday afternoon. Two of the cars belonged to the Hotel's Company.

Stubbs Road so far as the section between the bottom of Bowen Road was impassable all through yesterday, but it was hoped to clear this particular section by last evening and enable cars to proceed to Repulse Bay provided there were no further landslides on the new Wong Nei Chong Gap to Repulse Bay section.

No reports regarding this section had been received up to yesterday afternoon. It was thought quite probable, however, that it would take an extra day's work to clear the debris from Bowen Road to the Peak and that it might take even longer in the case of the new section of the road from Bowen Road to Repulse Bay and the round-the-island road from Repulse Bay to Shaikwan. The road to the Peak was closed yesterday. Those who were motoring up to the Peak, on Monday night, had to finish their journey on foot. The old road to Repulse Bay by way of Pokfulam and Aberdeen was open yesterday, and the Public Works Department will be hard at work to-day again clearing the two big slips on the road around the Island.

IN THE CITY.

The City itself seems to have escaped the effect of the downpour exceptionally well and there has been little inconvenience caused. Houses in Wanchai, little more than coolie matabeds, collapsed, but at mid-day yesterday, apart from pools and traces of where quantities of earth had fallen or been carried by the rushing waters, little remained to indicate what the main roads were like at the height of the storm on Monday night. A few shops in the neighbourhood of the Tabacqueria-Filipina suffered mainly through their low lying position. Practically all the lower-lying roads were inundated and in some houses there were no less than five feet of water on the ground floors.

At St. Francis Street, Wanchai, a number of houses were in danger of collapsing through the floods and the Fire Brigade were summoned. The water was pumped out by the Brigade, and the occupants were told to leave the houses, which appeared really in danger of collapsing. In some instances a few of the weaker structures were swept away. There were no casualties, however.

The Fire Brigade, as usual, deserve commendation for their prompt and efficient action. On Monday night and during the early hours of yesterday morning, they received two calls, one in connection with the landslide and collapse of a house in the Wong Nei Chong Road, Happy Valley, and the other in connection with the dangerous condition of the houses in St. Francis Street.

Among other smaller landslides were those which occurred at the junction of Kennedy Road and Macdonnell Road, and also at Magazine Gap Road, just above May Road level.

So far as can be ascertained, the roads on the mainland have not been sufficiently damaged to warrant them being closed.

In connection with the actual rain-fall, the figures of which are given elsewhere in this report, it is shown that 7½ inches fell between 8 p.m. and midnight on Monday and that a total of 10.25 inches had been reached by 11.30 yesterday morning. The heaviest rainfall was between 10.30 p.m. and 11.30 p.m. on Monday when 3.160 inches fell.

A landslide occurred at upper Albert Road, at 5 o'clock last evening, but fortunately no one was injured.

MOTORISTS IN TROUBLE.

PROCESSION OF OFFENDERS AT KOWLOON MAGISTRACY.

At the Kowloon Magistracy yesterday, before Mr. E. W. Hamilton several motorists appeared on charges of contravening the traffic regulations.

Mr. Wu Pui Wah, of No. 4, Yee On Terrace, was charged at the instigation of Inspector Aris with driving a car at an excessive speed in Nathan Road on the 31st May.

Mr. M. K. Lo, who defended, said he had always understood that defendants in such cases were informed within reasonable time of their having committed an offence. But the first time his client had heard of the offence was fourteen days after its alleged occurrence when he was summoned.

His Worship: He might have been going too fast to be stopped.

Mr. Lo, continuing, asked how could his client remember something that happened 14 days before the summons was issued. His attention was not drawn to the alleged offence at the time. It was unfair that particulars of the offence were not given. As it stood the charge was too vague and for that reason he (Mr. Lo) would ask for a remand for a week.

His Worship said he had no objection but if that were done he would have the licence cancelled until the next hearing.

Mr. Lo: What reason has your Worship to do that? You are practically prejudging the case when you say that the licence should be withdrawn before hearing the case.

His Worship: I have not definitely said that.

Inspector Aris said he was on patrol duty in Nathan Road, on the evening of May 31st, when a motor car came from the direction of Yaumatei and going uphill into Nathan Road was travelling between 20 and 25 miles per hour. He (the Inspector) shouted to the driver to stop, but the car continued on its way at the same speed. There were several children in the roadway at the time. No horn had been sounded, and there were no other vehicles on the road.

His Worship said that it appeared to him that the case against defendant was that he did not blow his horn, whereupon Mr. Lo contended that his client was not summoned on that charge and that he must really know what the prosecution's case was.

Cross-examined by Mr. Lo, the Inspector said that defendant did not attempt to slow down when he approached the children and added that they were actually saved from being knocked over by running across the road.

Mr. Lo said he would plead guilty to the charge of not sounding the horn if the first charge were withdrawn. Continuing, he said that no one, except a lunatic would want to run down children. Inspector Aris said defendant had not been charged with not sounding his horn, but he (the Inspector) still preferred the charge of negligent driving against him.

The case was adjourned until next Tuesday.

TWO CYCLISTS KNOCKED OVER.

Mrs. Wo Pui Wah, 4, Yee On Terrace, (the wife of the defendant in the last case, who was driving another car), was summoned for having failed to report an accident to the police on the evening of the 31st May. Mr. M. K. Lo defended.

Sergeant Smith said that he received a message for Tsim Sha Chui police station on the night of May 31st to the effect that a motor accident had occurred in Nathan Road, which had been reported to them by Mr. Willes, a member of the staff of the Hongkong Daily Press. No accident had been reported by the owner of the car. At 8.30 that night he (the Sergeant) stopped the car which was being driven by a Chinese in Nathan Road. The driver said his mistress had driven the car earlier in the evening.

Next morning the lady admitted that the previous evening her car collided with two cyclists in Nathan Road. The boys did not report the matter to the police, neither did a Mr. Lloyd with whose car defendant had collided earlier in the evening. He was asked to appear in court but he said he would rather not do so.

His Worship: If he is wanted he can be subpoenaed.

Sergeant Smith, continuing, said that he had examined the car and found one of the front mudguards damaged. Defendant had been summoned because she had not reported the matter to the police within a reasonable time.

Mr. J. S. Willes, of the Hongkong Daily Press, said that he was returning by car from Castle Peak on the evening of May 31st, when in Nathan Road he saw car No. 1430 collide with two Chinese cyclists, who were pitched against a stationary bus. He had no doubt that the car ran into the cyclists. After knocking the boys over the driver drove on. Witness' car followed the other up and overtook it at the Star Ferry.

Witness questioned a Chinese man, who appeared to be the head of the party in car No. 1430, concerning the collision with the two cyclists. The man replied that he looked back and saw that the boys were unhurt. Questioned as to whether he intended to report the matter to the police he replied in the negative, whereupon he (witness) immediately informed the police.

Mr. Lo: Did you see anyone in the car return a slipper to one of the boys? Witness: No, and if that were so, it must have been thrown to him, because the car did not stop.

Continuing, witness said the car, in which he was, was only about 25 yards behind and he noticed that after the accident the car in front was going over the road like a crab and it was evident that the driver knew nothing about driving or else was upset at the time.

Defendant, giving evidence, said that there was a bus at the spot where the accident happened. This bus had its headlights full on and she was under the impression that it was in motion. In order to pass she slowed down, and when she approached the bus, which she found to be stationary, two cyclists rode across the road from behind the stationary vehicle and collided with the rear part of her car. The boys fell and she immediately slowed down, and her arm handed a slipper which lay on the foot-board back to one of the cyclists. The boys were unhurt, neither were the bicycles damaged, and there was only a slight scratch on the mudguard of her car.

Questioned by His Worship as to why she did not report the matter to the police, defendant said she was acquainted with the regulations on her licence but she was under the impression that accidents need not be reported unless a person was injured. She said she had related the same story to the European sergeant.

Mr. Lo submitted that the only person who could report an accident to the police was one who was injured or one whose car had been collided with. It was also consonant with the practice of drivers not to report slight occurrences, and further they need not do so unless some person or persons were injured.

His Worship, addressing defendant, said: I find this to be a very grave charge indeed and I accept the evidence of Mr. Willes entirely. You will be fined \$50.

THE COURT'S FINDING.

Mr. Lo: May I ask what is your Worship's finding?

His Worship: I find that the cyclists were knocked over by a car which was driven by this lady. I say definitely that this is exactly what she should have reported, but she did not do so.

Mr. Lo: If your Worship does not find that she did not stop after injuring the boys I shall be obliged to ask your Worship to state a case. But if you say she should have stopped I shall be content.

His Worship: I do not find that there was injury, but she should certainly have stopped.

MAN KNOCKED DOWN.

Mr. S. Hillier, of Messrs. Lane and Crawford, Ltd., was charged with having driven a motor cycle negligently in Nathan Road on May 27th and with failing to produce his driving licence.

Inspector Aris said defendant while negotiating the corner at the junction between Nathan Road and Gascoigne Road knocked down a man who was standing in the roadway, a bus was travelling in front and had he waited until the bus had fully negotiated the corner, the road would have been clear. He was not travelling quickly at the time.

Defendant said that, as he turned the corner, a man who was riding on the bus, jumped off and ran into him. He was travelling very slowly and stopped his machine almost at once. Had the man looked where he was going, the accident would not have happened.

Inspector Aris, in reply to His Worship, agreed that defendant immediately pulled up.

His Worship: These people are such fools, but we have to legislate for them. The case is dismissed.

Defendant pleaded guilty to the second charge and was fined \$5.

OBSTRUCTION.

Mr. Munn, 7, Queen's Road Central, pleaded guilty to a charge of obstruction in Nathan Road. Sergeant Hallam said that defendant had left his motor-cycle on the pathway.

Fined \$5.

NO REAR LIGHT.

Mr. G. Margin was fined \$5 for having no rear light on his car.

THE RIGHT MAN.

Mr. H. Duncan pleaded guilty to having driven a motor-cycle dangerously in Nathan Road on May 25th. At a previous hearing his brother, Mr. A. Duncan, had been summoned for the offence, but he proved that day that the motor-cycle was stolen to have been travelling at the rate of 30 miles an hour, but he pleaded that as he had no speedometer he had no idea that he was going at such a speed. He was fined \$5.

NO LIGHTS.

Mr. D. S. Green was charged with having driven a car without lights in Nathan Road on June 1st. Defendant said the lamps were lit, but the light was not strong. The case was adjourned for a week.

How to Keep Cool!

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Pyjamas!

The way to keep cool at nights is to go to bed in "Cotella"

Pyjamas!

Short Sleeves,

Short Legs, \$6.50

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Cool Material,

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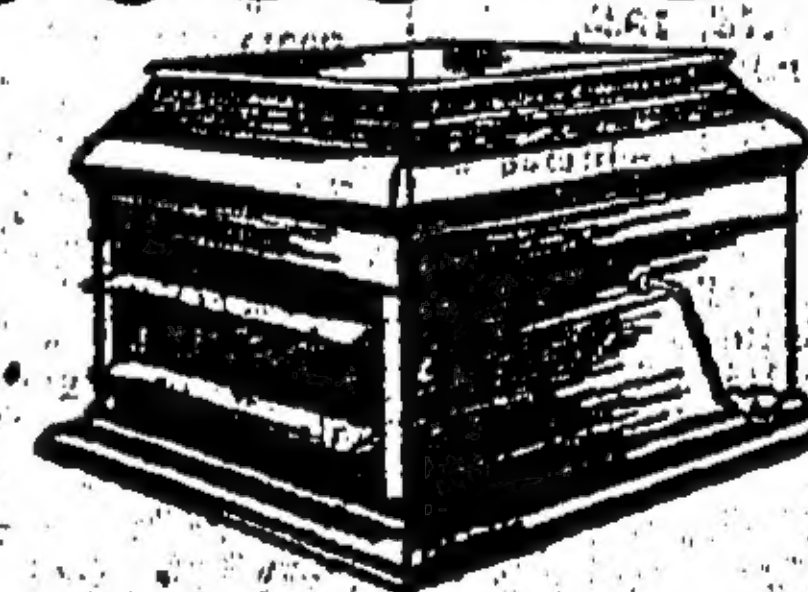
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PEDDER STREET.



NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

DEPARTURE OF HIS EXCELLENCY
SIR EDWARD STUBBS, K.C.M.G.

THE Lists, which have been available for the Signature of Foreign Residents in the Colony wishing to associate themselves in the Address to be given to His Excellency, the Governor will be CLOSED on THURSDAY, 18th INSTANT.

By Order,
JOHN FLEMING,
Acting Secretary.
H.K. GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.
[2303]

FOUND.

A Liver, White and Yellow POINTED BITCH, recently had Pups, Now in THE DOGS' HOME, KOWLOON. Owner may have same on payment of expenses to

S. L. FROST,
Hon. Secretary, S.P.O.A.
Unless claimed in 4 days will be Sold.
[2311]

THE MERCHANDISE MARKS
ORDINANCE 1898.

BETWEEN

H. SKOTT & COMPANY, Claimants and
THE CHINA MERCHANTS STEAM
NAVIGATION COMPANY,
LIMITED, Defendants.

IN THE MATTER of an Application by
Messrs. H. SKOTT & COMPANY,
of Victoria in the Colony of Hong-
kong, for an Order for the Confiscation
of 800 bags of "BattleShip" Mark
Flour.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that on
the 10th DAY OF JUNE, 1925, a
Summons came on for hearing before S. B.
McDONNELL, Esq., Police Magistrate in this
Colony, in which the Claimants Messrs. H.
SKOTT & COMPANY applied for the Confis-
cation of 800 bags of "BattleShip" Trade-
mark Flour on the ground that the same bore
a trade mark which infringed their registered
"BattleShip" Trade Mark, AND WHEREAS
the Owner of such goods is unknown the said
Magistrate has intimated that unless cause is
shown to the contrary at the CENTRAL POLICE
COURT on SATURDAY, the 20th DAY OF
JUNE, at 10 A.M., he may order such Bags of
Flour to be forfeited.

Dated this 11th day of June, 1925.
HASTINGS, DENNIS & ROWLEY,
Solicitors for H. Skott & Company.
[2130]

BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEE.

PUBLIC AUCTION
OF
THE VALUABLE LEASEHOLD
PROPERTY.

SITUATE at MONKSTOWN in the
DEPENDENCY of KOWLOON and Colony of
HONGKONG and registered at the Land Office as
KOWLOON MARINE LOT No. 54, Together
with Fourteen Messuages or Tenements and
other Erections and Buildings thereon. Annual
Ground Rent: \$125.00. Area: 12,084 Square
feet or thereabouts.

IN ONE LOT
BY
MR. E. V. M. R. DE SOUSA,
Auctioneer,
AT
THE CHINA AUCTION ROOMS,
China Building,
Queen's Road, Hongkong,
ON
WEDNESDAY,
THE 24th DAY OF JUNE, 1925,
AT 3 O'CLOCK P.M.

For further Particulars and Conditions of
Sale, Apply to—

Messrs. GEO. K. HALL BRUTTON & CO.,
Mortgagees' Solicitors,
St. George's Building,
Chater Road, Hongkong,
or to

MR. E. V. M. R. DE SOUSA,
The Auctioneer,
China Building,
Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.
Dated the 16th day of June, 1925. [2308]

BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEE.

PUBLIC AUCTION
OF
THE VALUABLE LEASEHOLD
PROPERTIES.

SITUATE at VICTORIA in the Colony of
HONGKONG and registered at the Land Office as
SECTION C OF INLAND LOT No. 497,
and SECTION E OF INLAND LOT No. 497,
TOGETHER with the Messuages or
Tenements and other Erections and Buildings
thereon respectively known as No. 21, Sam
Pau Street and No. 234, Queen's Road East.

IN ONE LOT
BY
MR. E. V. M. R. DE SOUSA,
Auctioneer,
AT
THE CHINA AUCTION ROOMS,
China Building,
Queen's Road, Hongkong,
ON
FRIDAY,
THE 26th DAY OF JUNE, 1925,
AT 8 O'CLOCK P.M.

For further Particulars and Conditions of
Sale, Apply to—

Messrs. GEO. K. HALL BRUTTON & CO.,
Mortgagees' Solicitors,
St. George's Building,
Chater Road, Hongkong,
or to

MR. E. V. M. R. DE SOUSA,
The Auctioneer,
China Building,
Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.
Dated the 12th day of June, 1925. [2308]

INTIMATIONS

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF
CANTON, LTD.

NOTICE.

FROM This Date and during the Absence of
the Undersigned from the Colony, Mr.
W. E. SMITH is appointed Acting General
Manager of the Society.

By Order of the Board,
PAUL LAUDER,
General Manager.
Hongkong, 15th June, 1925. [2304]

BRITISH TRADERS' INSURANCE
COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE.

FROM This Date and during the Absence of
the Undersigned from the Colony, Mr.
W. E. SMITH is appointed Acting General
Manager of the Company.

By Order of the Board,
PAUL LAUDER,
General Manager.
Hongkong, 15th June, 1925. [2305]

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE.

FROM This Date and during the Absence of
the Undersigned from the Colony, Mr.
W. E. SMITH is appointed Acting General
Manager of the Company.

By Order of the Board,
PAUL LAUDER,
General Manager.
Hongkong, 15th June, 1925. [2306]

CHINA UNDERWRITERS, LIMITED.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS AND RE-
GISTER OF SHAREHOLDERS of
the Company will be CLOSED from
WEDNESDAY, the 1st DAY OF JULY, 1925,
to WEDNESDAY, the 8th DAY OF JULY,
1925 (both days inclusive), during which period
No Transfer of Shares can be registered.
Dated the 13th day of June, 1925. [22]

TO LET.

GODOWNS in ALEXANDRA BUILD-
INGS (Basement).
Apply—
SECRETARY,
A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.
2082

TO LET.

OFFICE in UNION BUILDING—TWO
ROOMS on FOURTH FLOOR.
Apply—
UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF
CANTON, LTD. [2173]

TO LET.

COMMODOUS SHOP AND PREMISES,
in ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS, from 1st
SEPTEMBER NEXT.
Apply—
SECRETARY,
A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd. [2289]

TO LET.

2 NEWLY-CONSTRUCTED 3-Storeyed
Semi-detached HOUSES with Garages
attached situated on Inland Lot 2365, STRAITS
ROAD, marked by Sign-board of SHUN SEING
Contractor just a little above MONKSTOWN GAP
Road. Occupations about June 1st.
Apply—
SANG KEE,
New Bank Building.
2221

TO LET.

COMFORTABLY FURNISHED ROOMS
with Private Bath Room and
Private Verandah with Good Board at
Sulphur Baths, Wei-hai-wei. Houses stand in
our Best Positions in Wei-hai-wei. Grounds
with Golf Tennis Court reaching down to the
Beach and standing next to the Mainland.
Golf Course Rooms with Board for One Person
\$220.00 per Month. Two in same Room \$320.00
per Month. Rooms in Mat Bungalows with
Malthoid Roof, also with Private Bath Rooms,
\$135.00 per Month with Board. Two in same
Room \$215.00 per Month.
A deposit of \$100.00 is required on the Large
Rooms and \$50.00 on the Mat Rooms when
booked.
Apply for same to
MRS. NIVEN,
Wei-hai-wei.
Telegraphic Address: NIVEN. [2296]

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE.

THE Steamship
"PREUSSEN"
Having arrived, Consignees of Cargo by her are
hereby notified that all goods are being landed
at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra
hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kow-
loon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence,
and/or from the wharves, Delivery can be
obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods
have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining
undelivered after June 20th, 1925, will be
subject to Rent.

All Claims must reach us by June 20th, 1925,
or they will not be recognized.
All damaged Packages will be examined by
Messrs. Goddard & Douglas (Marine Surveyors)
at 10 A.M., on June 19th, 1925.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
JESSIE & CO.,
Agents.
Hongkong, June 13th, 1925. [2299]

PREPAID "WANTED"
ADVERTISEMENTS

Letters are lying at this Office for
Bere—X.E. XL, X.S. XYZ, YL, 39,
40, 48, 880, 979, 1009, 1890.

INTIMATIONS

WATSON'S
PURE CARBOLIC
SOAPS

Highly recommended by the
Medical Profession.

Guaranteed to contain the
amount of Pure Carbolic
acid specified.

5 per cent.

For Toilet Use

Price—\$1.25 per box 3 Cakes.

10 per cent.

For The Bath

\$2.25 per box of 3 Cakes.

20 per cent.

Medical Bath Soap

85 cts. per Cake.

You will enjoy a Most
Refreshing and Luxurious
bath by using

WATSON'S
Household AMMONIA.

SOLE AGENTS—

A. S. WATSON
& CO., LTD.

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

ESTABLISHED 1841. [50]

BIRTHS.

JONES.—At Shanghai, on June 7th, to Mr.
and Mrs. J. FRANK JONES, a son.
MASHER.—At Shanghai, on June 5th, to
Mr. and Mrs. A. MASHER, twin
daughters.

MARRIAGE.

STEWART—FUDGE.—At Shanghai, on May
9th, WILLIAM W. STEWART and ELIZA
BETH ACTON FUDGE.

DEATHS.

FUXMAN.—At Shanghai, on June 10th,
suddenly, MOSES FUXMAN, aged 77
years.

MACHADO.—At Shanghai, on June 10th,
JOSE MARIA MACHADO (JOSICO), aged
62 years.

RAMSEY.—At Obama, Japan, on June 9th,
JOHN RAMSEY, Chief Superintendent,
Shanghai Municipal Police, aged 69
years.

SOUTHCOTT.—At Wei Hai Wei, on June 8th,
W. E. SOUTHCOTT.

Hongkong Office: 1A, Chater Road.
London Office: 131, Fleet Street, E.C.

The Daily Press

HONGKONG, JUNE 17TH, 1925.

WILD TALK FROM PEKING.

As the strikes in the North continue it
becomes more and more obvious that
their anti-foreign aspect is concentrating
upon Japan and Great Britain, and more
particularly upon the latter power. As a
proof of this, the inevitable "note of
protest" from Peking in respect of the
Hankow riots has been presented to the
British Legation only, whilst fresh out-
breaks in other towns seem to be limited
in operation to attacks on British
subjects and property. Moreover, the
absurd "manifestos" of the students,
which no-one takes seriously, demand
the recall of the British and Japanese
Ministers. If other proofs were lacking,
these facts in themselves would furnish
sufficient evidence that these lamentable
outbreaks were the direct result of
Bolshevik propaganda; for the Soviet
sees in the security of the British Empire,
and of British social life generally, an
insuperable obstacle to the spread of its
disruptive doctrines.

During the last fortnight, the students
of Shanghai have earned a notoriety
that has done their country an incalcu-
lable amount of harm, and the best thing
which those who were responsible for the
disorders can do is to slip quietly away
from the scene of their activities, and
hope to remain in obscurity. They have
acted childishly, yet dangerously, and
there is a limit to the patience of all
those who come in contact with irrespon-
sible individuals spreading disorder. Let
them ponder over the recent speech of
the Home Secretary, for it represents
the attitude of the British Government
to the present trouble.

"We do not seek to destroy the con-
stitution of any other country. We seek
to maintain our own. So long as there
is a Government in the East of Europe
whose main purpose in life is the des-
truction of constitutional governments
in other parts of the world, so long
must we be on our guard against
emissaries of that Government. . . .
Let them leave us the management of
our own affairs. Let them deal, if they
like, with the outlying parts of their
own Empire, but do not let them foment
trouble against the unity of the British
Empire."

The primary object of this speech was
to explain the attitude of the Govern-
ment towards Bolshevik propagandists
in England, but the last words indicate
that the Government are prepared to
pursue their policy throughout the
Empire. It behoves the Shanghai rioters
to tread carefully, therefore, when they
seek to make common cause with the
Soviet in attempting to stir up hatred
against Great Britain. They have at-
tracted attention, when it would have
been far better had they remained quiet.
It is easy for students to riot, to destroy
property, and imperil life; but who is
going to pay for the damage they do?
Did China as a whole gain or lose by
the fanatical action of the Boxers—an
action for which China is still paying?
The Peking Government has not acted
with the discretion which one naturally
expects from the supreme organ of the
nation during such a crisis. It has
deliberately glossed over the misdeeds
of the rioters, and at times has even
seemed to endorse them. Moreover, it
has shown very little interest in the
protection of foreign lives and property,
and it has remained for a provincial
leader, the TUPAN HSIAO YAO NAM, to
indicate to the Government its duty.

The restoration of order in Hankow was
largely due to his proclamation that
rioters would be executed. China, at
one time, understood the obligations
of hospitality, but now, apparently,
only one of her leaders has a proper
appreciation of the meaning of the word.
To the others it would seem to imply
unrestricted sabotage and threats to the
lives of those they have undertaken to
protect.

One is amazed at the lack of perspec-
tive which is shown by persons whose
position should at least indicate to them
the value of caution in their utterances.
When FENG YU HSIAO was recently
interviewed by a Chinese newspaper, he
is reported to have declared that he
would be the first to take the field
against England; he also added that
China need not fear England, for
although she had a big navy, her army
was only small. This, of course, is
rubbish, and childish rubbish too; and
it may be argued that no-one need
attach any importance to the empty
boastings of a vain-glorious braggart.
But in their present condition of absolute
ignorance, numbers of the Chinese people
are liable to be dangerously misled by
such irresponsible prattle. If these
empty words led to a further outbreak,
it would not be FENG YU HSIAO who
would pay the penalty, but those dupes
whom he had misled by them.

The June Criminal Sessions will com-
mence to-morrow morning.

Leave has been granted to Major F. G.
Hyland, M.O., R.E., on private affairs.

Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Bagley are due to
leave by the *Kiwa* for Hongkong on July
31st.

Among the passengers who sailed for
Home by the s.s. *Sarpedon* yesterday
was Mrs. Jounkin, wife of Mr. F. C.
Jenkin.

At the Kowloon Magistracy yester-
day, a Chinese was discharged on a
charge of having kidnapped a boy under
12 years of age.

Commencing this week, the Whist
Drives at the Police Recreation Club
will be held at 8.30 p.m. on Thursdays,
instead of on Fridays as previously
announced.

The following forthcoming wedding is
announced:—Mr. Charles Gaston Barby
of the Hongkong Engineering and Con-
struction Co., to Miss Henry Frida Will,
of No. 12, Nathan Road, Kowloon.

Amongst the passengers who arrived
by the *Empress of Asia*, on Monday
afternoon, were Mrs. G. Grimble, Miss
Grimble, Mr. J. H. Backhouse, Mr. and
Mrs. F. G. Carroll, and Capt. R. F.
Walker.

The following are passengers for Hong-
kong on the s.s. *Kashgar*, which left
London on June 5th.—Mr. N. S. Ellis, Mr.
T. R. Forster, Mr. W. D. Woods, Mrs.
Woods, Miss O. S. Adam and Mr. D.
Cameron.

"Some Difficulties of the Inner Life"
will be the subject of this week's public
lecture of the Hongkong Lodge, The
Theosophical Society, 16, Queen's Road
Central, this evening at 8.45 p.m. The
public are invited.—Adv.

The return of notifiable diseases in the
Colony for last week shows 1 Chinese
case of small-pox, 3 cases of enteric fever
(1 English and 2 Indian), 2 cases of
paratyphoid fever (1 American and 1
Chinese), and 5 fatal Chinese cases of
cerebro-spinal fever (3 imported).

A District Court Martial will assemble
at Murray Barracks, at 10 a.m. to-morrow
for the trial of Duffadar Daulat Khan,
Hongkong Mule Corps and Private
George Webb, 1st Battalion, The East
Surrey Regiment. The President of the
Court will be Major R. C. Campbell, 1st
Battalion, The East Surrey Regiment.

Mr. Edward Johnson, the well-known
Canadian Tenor, the pupil of Lombardi,
(Caruso's teacher), who has gained
success as a leading tenor in New York
is a member of the Metropolitan Opera
Company, and to whom reference was
made recently in the *Daily Press*, is to
appear at the Theatre Royal for one
night on June 22nd.

Everything served at a luncheon given
on May 18th, at the House of Commons
by Lieut.-Comdr. A. C. Rawson, to
inaugurate an Empire shopping-week in
Brighton and Hove, was produced within
the British Empire. Singapore was re-
presented by tapioca, Malaya by pine-
apples, and Hongkong by preserved
ginger.

Sir Robert Ho Tung paid a visit to the
Chancellor of the Exchequer at 11, Down-
ing Street, on May 15th. While the
Chancellor was receiving a deputation on
silk at the Treasury, Sir Robert, in splen-
did silk robes, arrived on other business
and the pictorial papers snapped him in
a particularly happy mood. Mr. Lloyd
George received Sir Robert on the same
day.

Current Command Orders state that
the undermentioned details proceeded to
the United Kingdom per s.s. *Kalyan* and
are struck off the strength of the Com-
mand with effect from June 13th, R.A.—
Lieut. A. W. Allcock, wife and child; 1st
Bn., The East Surrey Regiment—wife and
children of Sergeant Stilwell, Lieut. G.
W. Gibson 1st Bn., Loyal Regiment,
embarked for the United Kingdom per
s.s. *Kalyan* on June 13th, having been
granted sick leave.

To little Joan Mollison, aged 5, grand-
daughter of the head of J. P. Mollison &
Co., of Yokohama, belongs the honour of
having sat with the King and Queen in
the toy railway on Treasure Island at
Wembley on May 14th. The King, it
appears, chatted with Joan on the trip,
and soon overcame her shyness. Some
members of the Mollison family were lost
to it will be remembered, in the earthquake
at Yokohama in 1923, and the survivors,
including Joan, obtained succour at Hong-
kong on the way home as refugees.

HONGKONG AND CANTON.

THROUGH TRAFFIC ONCE MORE
RESUMED.

Indications are that the new rulers of
Canton have lost little time in putting
their house in order.

The Traffic Department at Kowloon
at 7.15 yesterday morning, received a
telegram stating that a through slow
train was leaving Canton for Kowloon
and inviting reciprocation, from the
British.

The message arrived too late to allow
of the British section of the line reopen-
ing the regular through service yester-
day, but an engine and two coaches
were despatched, yesterday afternoon, to
meet the train from Canton.

This morning slow through trains will
leave from both Kowloon and Canton;
and within a week it is expected that
traffic will be running as formerly.

In conversation with a *Daily Press*
representative yesterday, an official of
the British section was full of optimism.
He pointed out that now that Canton was
once again under control of a single
party, there was every likelihood that
the members would stick together—con-
sequently there would be no longer a
question of different sections of the line
being under rival military "protection,"
which had been the main reason why the
running schedule had been so continually
interfered with in recent months.

ALL WELL IN CANTON.

Enquiries made on the night boats from
Canton on their arrival in Hongkong
last night only resulted in the confir-
mation of the previous reports given
that all is now quiet in Canton. Busi-
ness is beginning to resume its normal
aspect, although there are still quite a
number of premises which remained
closed.

Passengers coming from Canton, to
Hongkong on the boats last night noticed
several thousand soldiers, said to be
Yunnanese prisoners, under guard on
the Whampoa side.

On enquiries being made as to whether
there was any truth in the rumour that
a strike is likely to be called in sympathy
with the Shanghai strikers, our repre-
sentative was unable to obtain any con-
firmation. He was told, however, that
many sections of the community in
Canton are against assisting the North
in this way, as they feel that the North
has no sympathy with them in similar
circumstances.

SANITARY BOARD MEETING.

A meeting of the Sanitary Board was
held yesterday afternoon, under the
Chairmanship of Mr. N. L. Smith. Other
members present comprised—Dr. W. W.
Pearce (Medical Officer of Health), Dr.
J. C. MacGown, Dr. W. V. M. Koch, Dr.
S. W. Tso, Mr. G. S. Kennedy-Skipitan
(Secretary) and Mr. D. Davies (Assistant
Secretary).

The Chairman said: There are only two
items which are not formal. With regard
to Item No. 2, an application for an
offensive trade licence at No. 70, Pei Ho
Street, I move that the application be
referred.

Dr. Pearce: I second that.

Carried.

The Chairman: With regard to item
No. 3, an application for the registration
of No. 19, Wooning Street, ground floor,
as a dairy, I recommend that registra-
tion be allowed on the conditions set out
in the minutes of the Medical Officer of
Health.

Dr. MacGown: May I ask whether it
is the custom of this department to
inspect all these dairies other than the
Dairy Farm. Do we inspect these dairies?

The Chairman: Oh yes we inspect
these as well.

The recommendation was agreed to.

PIRATES AGAIN.

WEST RIVER INCIDENT.

Still another piracy has been perpe-
trated or at least attempted on the West
River. Whilst the tug *Lee Hung* was
proceeding down the West River at 6
p.m. on Monday she was fired on by a
gang of pirates below the cliffs at
Kongui. The tug was at the time tow-
ing the lighter *Malate* and a wooden
junk named *Maau*, which are both
British. The tug's bows were immedi-
ately stopped and she occupied.

The members of the *Lee Hung* crew
went for assistance for none of the cargo
had been then removed although the
pirates were seen along the Kongui
banks awaiting boats to carry them to
the lighters. Armed pikols are said to
have been rushed to the spot, but whe-
ther the pirates were foiled is not yet
known. The cargo was being brought
from Wuchow to Hongkong.

BRITON MURDERED IN SHANGHAI.

LADY COMPANION SEVERELY WOUNDED BY CHINESE OUTSIDE SETTLEMENT.

ASSASSINS BELIEVED TO BE EX-SOLDIERS.

TRENCH ACROSS ROAD DIRECT CAUSE OF VICTIMS FALLING INTO AMBUSH.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

The first growing calm in Shanghai received a tragic setback, on Monday night, when a British lady and gentleman, while motoring, were attacked by a party of Chinese. The latter was killed outright and his lady companion was severely wounded. The details as cabled by Reuter's agency follow:—

DETAILS OF TRAGEDY.

SHANGHAI, June 16th.

The victims of last night's attack were Mr. William MacKenzie, of the Municipal Electricity Department, and Miss Duncan, of Messrs. Amos Bird & Co. They left the Settlement at 9 p.m., for a motor drive. As they were entering the extension of the Great Western Road, a naval patrol stopped the car and warned the occupants that a trench had been dug across the road. The car was turned back and entered Keswick Road.

The motorists had only proceeded 200 yards, when seven Chinese, in the garb of coolies, barred the progress of the car, which was stopped.

Mr. MacKenzie got out and asked the Chinese what they wanted. The latter turned on flashlights, simultaneously firing at Mr. MacKenzie with revolvers, but none of the shots took effect.

Mr. MacKenzie rushed back to the car and started it running under a fusillade from the Chinese.

"I AM SHOT."

Mr. MacKenzie, who it appears was hit in the jugular vein, fell forward saying: "I am shot and dying."

GIRL'S GREAT PLUCK.

Miss Duncan, though wounded in both arms, grasped the steering wheel and drove off, at the same time endeavoring to support her dying companion.

CABLES.

LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

CAMPAIGN IN MOROCCO.

FRENCH CONTINUE TO GAIN UPPER HAND.

PARIS, June 16th.

A communiqué from Fez states that the situation in the West is improving. Thanks to the activity of the French detachments, the rebels are dispersing North of Wezzan.

Further East the enemy continues unsuccessful demonstrations against Tafraut.

The rebels, who have been reinforced in the Centre, renewed their attacks against Taounat but the French forces apparently have the upper hand. The position in the East is unchanged.

M. Painlevé has arrived here from Morocco.

PRINCE OF WALES.

WARM WELCOME FOLLOWS HEIR TO THRONE.

CAROLINA, TRANSVAAL, June 16th.

The Prince of Wales has concluded his tour in Natal, after a visit to the Boer War battlefields. The welcome from the population was equally as warm as that received at the Cape and in the Free State.

He proceeded to Swaziland, where he attended a gathering of thousands of Swazi warriors in full war paint at Mbabane. Subsequently he entered the Transvaal.

EARLIER CABLES.

INDIA AND JAPAN.

CONDITIONS IN FACTORIES COMPARED.

LONDON, June 16th.

In the House of Commons, replying to Mr. Wardlaw Milne, with regard to the condition of labour in Japanese cotton mills at Osaka compared with mills at Bombay, Earl Winterton said he was informed that the maximum working hours under the Japanese Factory Act were twelve daily, but this need not be strictly adhered to in the factories employing only male operatives over fifteen years of age.

The women usually worked 10 to 12 hours daily, and were employed at night. An amendment to the Act of 1921, reducing the legal maximum for women to eleven hours daily, and prohibiting work for women, was not enforced at present.

The legal maxima in India were sixty hours weekly, and eleven daily, for adults; and six daily for children under fifteen. Night work for women was prohibited.

CHAOS IN CHINA.

LONDON PRESS FAVOURABLY COMMENTS ON NOTE TO WAICHAOUPU.

SITUATION NOW EASIER IN PEKING.

STRIKE AT SWATOW AND H.B.M. CONSUL ASKS FOR PROTECTION.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

LONDON, June 16th.

The tone of the British reply to the Chinese Note is commended in the London Press, whose comments stress the necessity of prompt and firm action.

The Daily Telegraph suggests the early convocation of a Chinese Customs Commission, provided for by the Washington decisions.

Several papers demand severance of diplomatic relations with Russia, as being primarily responsible for the troubles.

The Daily Mail advocates proceeding in close and cordial co-operation with Japan, who has acted with the utmost loyalty; has ample forces on the spot and thoroughly understands the position.

TENSION LESS IN PEKING.

PEKING, June 16th.

Barriades were erected around the Legation entrances and guards were increased on Sunday night. Barbed wire entanglements were also erected in view of the reports of possible anti-foreign riots that night, which, however, did not eventuate.

The same precautions were continued yesterday, in view of the large demonstration, but the entanglements were removed and the guards reduced last evening.

[Note: It is quite evident that the above message refers to the Chinese guards, posted at the entrance to the Legation Quarters by the Chinese Government in times of emergency.]

SWATOW NOW AFFECTED.

SHANGHAI, June 16th.

The British Consul at Swatow last evening, telegraphed that a general strike had begun, and naval protection was required. Consequently, H.M.S. Bluebell, has been sent to Swatow.

H.M.S. Hawkins has arrived at Nanking and has landed marines to protect the cold storage.

Kuling is undisturbed and Kuikiang is quiet. The American destroyer Stewart has landed a party of U.S. marines to co-operate in the defence of the concession.

A message from Wuhu states that there have been anti-foreign meetings, but no disturbances.

A telegram from Hankow announces the arrival of H.M.S.S. Hollyhock and Despatch with marines from H.M.S. Hawkins, who are remaining indefinitely.

Unrest is reported from Foochow and Amoy.

JAPAN SENDS DESTROYERS.

TOKYO, June 16th.

The Navy Office states that four destroyers are leaving Sasebo for Shanghai, this evening.

DASTARDLY KUOMINTANG PLOT.

AGITATORS PAYING HANKOW TROOPS TO SIDE WITH RIOTERS.

SHANGHAI, June 16th.

Though Consular telegrams state that the situation at Hankow to-day is distinctly improved, reports from other sources indicate that there was considerable danger of a fresh outbreak on Sunday night, when disquieting rumours that the Chinese garrison was likely to desert and join the rioters in firing on the Foreign guards and in looting the Concessions was called to the attention of the Commissioner of Foreign Affairs and other officials by the American Consul.

FURTHER MOSCOW SYMPATHY.

MOSCOW, June 16th.

The Chinese residents in Moscow held a meeting of protest against the measures taken to protect foreigners against the Chinese rioters in Shanghai. Subsequently they marched in procession along Vorovsky Street, where most of the Foreign Missions are situated to make a demonstration.

The Soviet militia had previously been stationed outside the British and Japanese Missions and the gathering finally dispersed.

ANOTHER CHINESE PROTEST.

HANKOW, June 15th.

The Commissioner for Foreign Affairs has protested to the British Consul regarding the firing on the mob. He says the firing was unnecessary and holds the Consul personally and the officer who ordered the firing, to be responsible therefor. He requests the withdrawal of the Naval contingent and that orders should be given to refrain from firing in future.

H.B.M. CONSUL REPLIES.

The Consul replied yesterday evening that the protest was not reasonable and without foundation in fact. He corrects erroneous statements, contained in the protest. He says that the firing was most necessary in view of the danger to foreign lives and property in the Concession, particularly following the serious damage already done by the rioters and the murder of a Japanese the same evening. He also states that fire was opened only as a last resort and even then was most restricted.

CITY IS QUIET.

The situation remains quiet. The volunteers and Navy men are still standing by. H.M.S. Despatch is expected this afternoon.

The Consular body has written to Tuan Hsiao Yau Nan recapitulating the circumstances of Thursday night's riot, saying that the disturbances need not have happened, requesting that proper measures be taken to prevent a recurrence.

WORKERS SHOW REASON.

The British Cigarette Co.'s workers, who struck on May 23rd, following the arrival of new labour saving machinery and the previous dismissal of a number of women workers due to the packing department being overstaffed and the workers' fear that the arrival of new machinery meant that hand packing was to be dispensed with altogether, have agreed to recommence work, all misapprehensions apparently having been cleared up.

The management confidently hopes for a resumption of work to-morrow morning.

The friendly attitude of these workers and their stated willingness to resume is important in view of recent events and the resultant possibility of a general strike.

Kuikiang remains quiet, but the Hankow British Consul advises people not to proceed to Kuling.

POLITICAL SITUATION IN CHINA.

(FROM THE "DAILY BULLETIN.")

THE HANKOW RIOTS.

FULL TEXT OF BRITISH REPLY TO PEKING.

PEKING, June 15th.

The British Note, in reply to the Chinese Note with regard to the riots at Hankow, was handed to the Under-Secretary of the Foreign Office, as Mr. Shen Jui Lin, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, could not be found. It was stated that Mr. Shen was in hiding from the students.

The Note reads:— From your Note it is clear that Your Excellency is not in possession of the true facts, which are as follows:—At seven o'clock in the evening of June 11th, a mob broke into the British Concession at Hankow armed with stones, with which they attacked the police and members of the Municipal Council. Sailors from His Majesty's gunboat *Bec* were landed, upon which the mob were dispersed without firing.

As the situation became critical, the Volunteers were called out. The mob then attacked the Volunteers and the naval posts with poles and stones, inflicting some slight casualties. The Volunteers showed great restraint and refrained from firing, even when the mob charged almost up to within the bayonets. At nine o'clock, the Consul-General appealed to the Foreign Affairs Commissioner for protection.

After some delay, the latter arranged for the despatch of troops, but in the meantime the mob attacked and looted a Japanese shop, and next beat the inmates, one of whom died from his injuries. The mob, which was highly excited, shouting "Kill the foreigners!" attacked the British post guarded by barbed wire.

A fire-engine held back the mob for twenty minutes, but in spite of this the mob forced their way through the barbed wire and, armed with long poles, began to climb it, showering bricks upon the defenders, several of whom were badly hurt.

Then only firing took place, killing three or four and wounding the same number. The mob retreated, and the wounded were taken to the British Hospital. All the foreign naval forces co-operated in the defence of the British, French and former Russian Concessions.

Your Excellency will see from the above account that the impression that the laws of humanity were disregarded by my compatriots at Hankow is completely erroneous. The foreigners were defending their lives against a murderous mob.

I cannot admit that the responsibility rests upon the British authorities, who were unable to obtain prompt and adequate protection from the Chinese authorities, and were obliged to act for themselves.

I cannot refrain from reminding Your Excellency that I have repeatedly warned the Chinese Government of the grave responsibility they are incurring by allowing the present anti-British agitation to proceed unchecked. The deplorable events at Hankow are evidence of the justice of my warnings.

I have instructed the Consular officers throughout China to do everything to prevent a recurrence of such incidents, but I must earnestly beg Your Excellency to take energetic measures to discourage any agitation which leads to such disastrous results. I had the honour to show you at our interview last evening pamphlets and newspapers giving the most mendacious accounts of the happenings at Hankow, making it appear that my compatriots had fired upon a harmless student demonstration. I myself observed this morning in the streets of Peking a poster conveying the same absolutely false impression, regarding the dissemination of these calumnies as dangerous in the extreme, for the people's disposition is uncertain, and one explosion may well be followed by others with deplorable results.

I, therefore, trust that Your Excellency will take early opportunity for issuing a statement which will place the Chinese public in possession of the real facts, and thus dispel an atmosphere of prejudice and misunderstanding created by these false rumours.

The Note is signed by Mr. C. M. Palaret, C.M.G., British Chargé d'Affaires.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

QUESTIONS IN COMMONS.

LONDON, June 16th.

The position in China was the subject of a number of questions by Labourites and others in the House of Commons.

Replying to Mr. Will Thorn, who stated that the trouble in Shanghai was due to low wages and the employment of children, Mr. A. M. Samuel, for the Foreign Office, emphasised that the British Government had done all they could to improve the conditions of labour within the International Settlement, and had no control outside.

"The mob at Shanghai was very large and murderous. Had it succeeded in seizing the arms at the police station there would undoubtedly have been greater bloodshed."

The British policy in respect of trouble in China was being adopted in concert with the other Powers interested, and no points of difference had arisen. He paid a tribute to the firm and tactful manner in which the Italian Minister, the senior diplomat at Peking, had handled the situation.

(Continued on next Column.)

DRUG SEIZURE.

TWO EUROPEANS CHARGED.

HEAVY BAIL FIXED FOR ARRESTED MERCHANT.

A sequel to the seizure of a large quantity of heroin packed in tin tubes and concealed in the leg posts of bedsteads consigned in sixteen wooden cases from Antwerp to Shanghai, which was made on the s.s. *Gleatara* (one of the Glen Line steamers), by Revenue Officers on Sunday, took place at the Central Magistracy yesterday.

Before Mr. S. B. McElderry, Matthew Tonkin, merchant, 37, native of England, and Moses Sansonovich, merchant, 32, native of Brazil, both residing at the Hongkong Hotel, were formally charged with the unlawful importation of drugs into the Colony without a permit. Mr. C. H. Lyson appeared for the defence.

Mr. H. A. Taylor, Assistant Superintendent of the Imports Office, said that the actual amount of the seizure had not yet been ascertained, but it was about 150 lbs. of heroin. He applied for a few days' adjournment, as he considered that it might be necessary to cable the Colonial Office regarding the matter. Mr. Taylor added that the evidence against the first defendant was quite clear, but so far not so strong against the second defendant.

The value of the seizure was stated to be about \$45,000.

The case was adjourned until noon on Friday, bail being fixed at \$10,000 and \$500 respectively.

A LIGHT FINE.

SEQUEL TO COLLISION BETWEEN CAR AND TRAM.

As Mr. and Mrs. E. Pasco were out driving in a motor-car on May 19th, in the neighbourhood of the Western Market, they were the victims of a nasty accident.

At the turning near Cleverly Street, Mr. Pasco's car came into collision with a tram-car, which was bound for Kennedy Town. As the result of the impact, Mrs. Pasco was thrown out of the motor-car and was severely injured about the face and body. Her injuries also included several broken bones and she was removed to the French Hospital, Causeway Bay, where she still is, and where it will be necessary for her to remain for some time yet.

A sequel to this accident took place at the Central Magistracy yesterday, when before Mr. R. A. D. Forrest, Mr. Pasco was summoned on two counts: first for driving the car without a proper driver's licence and secondly for driving it when he was only in possession of a learner's licence.

After hearing the evidence, His Worship took into consideration the fact of the long and trying illness of Mrs. Pasco and imposed a fine of \$1 on each count.

He emphasised that the Government respected China, and would gladly lend all support with a view to securing China's prosperity and peace.

The casualties at Shanghai were 21 Chinese killed and 25 wounded, and one American wounded.

The British Consul at Hankow had reported that the firing there was inevitable. Had the Chinese authorities co-operated with the defence force the deplorable loss of life would have been avoided.

The disturbances at Hankow and Shanghai were the symptom of widespread unrest which was being exploited by interested parties to stir up feeling against the Powers with the largest interests in China, who, therefore, were deeply concerned to co-operate with China in the task of progress and reform. The surest remedy for anti-foreign feeling in China would lie in an attempt by the Treaty Powers to carry out the decisions of the Washington Conference in regard to co-operation between China and the Powers in measures beneficial to China.

The Government were considering the best means for overcoming the difficulties arising largely from the absence of an effective Government in China. He trusted that the forthcoming conference on the internal tariff of China would afford an opportunity for removing such obstacles and dissipating the present atmosphere of distrust and inaugurating an era of fruitful co-operation between China and the Powers.

Replying to Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, Mr. Baldwin, Prime Minister, gave an assurance that the Government were co-operating with the Powers in taking every step possible to prevent disturbances becoming a really big international trouble in the Far East. There was every reason to believe that the Powers and the Chinese Government's communications of inquiry at Shanghai would operate harmoniously with the desire to attain peace and enable an attempt to come to an arrangement on the tariff which will keep and consolidate the Central Government in China.

Mr. Samuel emphasised that no Chinese were killed by the British forces. The casualties were inflicted by the police of the International Municipality of Shanghai.

Asked whether he would order that future demonstrators are not to be fired on with ball cartridge, Mr. Samuel replied that the Government were not in a position to give instructions to the International Municipality. He added that the industrial conditions in the International Settlement at Shanghai were better than in the Chinese area, over which we had no control.

PEPS
A PINE FOREST IN A BOTTLE

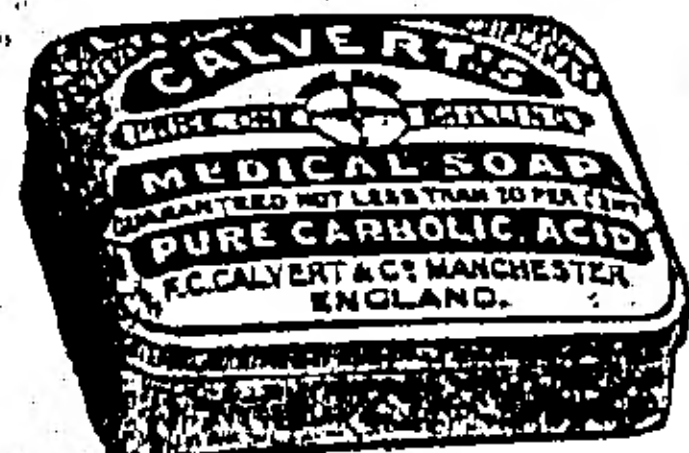
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their risk into the hazardous and/or extra
hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and
Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., when-
ce, and/or from the wharves, Delivery may be
obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods
have left the Godown, and all Goods remaining
undelivered after the 20th inst., will be subject
to Rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be
presented to the Underwriter on or before
30th inst., or they will not be
recognised.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are
to be left in the Godown, where they will be
examined on the 20th inst. at 10 a.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., LTD.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 13th June, 1925. [2300]

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NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From UNITED KINGDOM via PORTS.

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of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all
Goods are being landed at their risk into the
hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of
the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown
Company, Limited, whence, and/or from the
wharves, Delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 22nd inst.,
at Noon, will be subject to Rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged Packages are
to be left in the Godown, where they will be
examined in the presence of Consignees by
Messrs. Goddard and Douglas, on Saturday,
20th inst., at 10 a.m. Claims against the Steamer
including those for Cargo short delivered must
be presented on the Special Form provided, and
must also be submitted within 30 days of
arrival, otherwise they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in
any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 15th June, 1925. [2303]

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GENTLEMEN OF THE STREET.

[BY A VICTIM.]

Begging is not a trade or a profession,
it is an art. Nor must begging be con-
fused with lulling. For whereas the
latter merely arouses sympathy of his happy
state, the object of the accomplished
beggar is to excite material sympathy,
says a writer in the *Morning Post*.

Italy and Ireland are the acknowledged
centres of these two arts. Nobody can
idle so elegantly as an Italian "donnino,"
or beg so courteously as an Irish cinker.

But even London has its beggars too.
In Kensington there is a resident
colony of these gentlemen; for Kensington
townians, though dull, have fat purses and
kind hearts. And of all Kensington,
Gloucester-road is the Beggar's Paradise.
From Sussex-place to Palace-gate, they
line the road on either side, beggars
of every degree.

Starting at the Brompton-road end,
there is, first of all, the old man who sells
shoelaces. A dear old man, this, with
soft brown eyes and grey curly hair.
His method is simple. He merely whis-
pers: "God bless you, Sir." "God bless
you, kind lady," and pennies pour into
his plump palm. I have never seen him
sell a shoelace yet. In fact, I think
they are all tied to his first finger. But
everybody likes a free blessing, and the
shoelaces are just an insignia of the
Brotherhood.

A few yards further on, comes the first
of the Pavement Artists—a hefty-looking
fellow with bleary, blue eyes, and
"Necessity not Choice" chalked in large
letters before his pictures. I do not
know how other people feel, but those
words "Necessity not Choice," by their
very triteness, immediately shiver all
springs of pity in my breast. Probably
the poor Pavement Artist is far more
deserving than the early-headed old fel-
low with the shoelaces, but he has gone
about it in the wrong way, he has not
studied the psychology of his public, and
so I, for one, pass by with empty palm.

Then comes the robust young man with
metal ribbons. "Buy a bunch of viles,
lady—I 'av'n't had a cup of tea to-day,
and I'm 'ungry, lily, I'm 'ungry—five
small children at home—the wife's in
hospital—and I'm 'ungry, lily, I'm
'ungry." The monotonous plaint dies
away in the distance. The "hungry" gen-
tleman has been invited home for a meal,
and details of his domestic difficulties
have been sent to the Charity Organisa-
tion Society, but, needless to say, he has
never appeared at either place.

And then comes a really remarkable
individual, a type that is rapidly dis-
appearing, a real Gentleman of the
Streets. The Public is his sport, and the
Pavements of London his Kingdom. A
tattered felt hat sits rakishly on his
raven locks, and even about his rags
a tattered elegance seems to cling.

The first time we met he was leaning
against a public-house, enjoying a dis-
pute between a taximan and his fare.
He caught my eye, and smiled.

"Bin at it close on ten minutes now,"
remarked my friend, "and all for a
matter of sixpence!" and then he sighed
suddenly as if at some painful memory.

"I suppose, Sir, you don't 'appen to
'ave 'as about 'em?" "What I mean is, Sir,
in a manner," speaking, a loud, Sir, a
little low between gentlemen. You're
a gent, I s'pose, and you can trust
me, Sir. The audacity of the request
was, I think, his success. He got his five shil-
lings. We have met in Gloucester-road
since. But, like "gentlemen," we have
forgotten the affair!

Perhaps the most pathetic of all the
beggars is the old man who stands scrap-
ing a fiddle by the bus stop at Gloucester-
road Station. Newsboys and flower-
sellers shriek on either side of him.
Sometimes, he is nearly knocked over
by crowds jumping off the bus. Nobody
hears him. Probably he has even forgot-
ten the tune he is playing. Dim as a
ghost, he is as unreal as the soundless
air he is scraping.

RUSSIA'S DERELICT CHILDREN.
SOME FACTS FOR THE CHINESE
AUTHORITIES.

Terrible admissions as to the state of
Russia under Bolshevik rule are made by
Lunacharsky, the Commissar for Educa-
tion, in an appeal to Soviet Education,
which was quoted in the *Times* recently.
The worst enemies of the Communist
Government have drawn no more shock-
ing picture. The Education Minister asks
for money to relieve "hundreds of thou-
sands of vagrant children, some degen-
erated into a state of semi-savagery, some
bordering on idiocy, while others have
had their wits so sharpened and excited
by collision with life that they have be-
come dangerous enemies of society."
The Russian authorities confess that this
problem is "the most terrible" after that
of the dark sea of child misery and
suffering which drive children into vice,
crime, and hatred of society. Lunacharsky
expresses the fear that, unless
private charity is generously exercised,
the stream of vagrant children will be-
come a flood of pollution, "poisoning the
entire current of life." No provision
seems to be made for orphan children
under Soviet rule. The *Times* says that
a fate no less dreadful than that of the
vagrant horde threatens every child in
Russia. "To-day he lives comfortably,
enjoying his parents' tender caresses, but
the parents' death would place him on a
level to-morrow with these homeless,
hungry wanderers."

Attempts have been made says *The
British Weekly* to blind our people about
the wretched condition of the Russian
masses, but here we have an open con-
fession from one of the most respectable
of the Soviet rulers.

PALMER THE POISONER. STUDY BY ONE WHO KNEW HIM. A HYPNOTIST.

THE LIFE AND CAREER OF DR. WILLIAM
PALMER. By George Fletcher, M.D.
(T. Fisher Unwin, Ltd. 6d.)

This account, just published, of the
most famous of poisoners is of special
interest because Dr. Fletcher, as a boy,
lived at Rugely, where Palmer per-
petrated most of his crimes, and he re-
members seeing Cook, for whose murder,
in 1855, Palmer was tried and executed.
He has collected here a great mass of
information about the criminal and the
crimes. How many people Palmer
poisoned is not known; among his victims
were his wife, his brother, four of his
legitimate and two of his illegitimate
children, his mother-in-law, and probab-
ly three or four other people.

Yet Palmer was not 32 when he was
executed. The attention which his mur-
ders attracted was extraordinary. A
special Act of Parliament was passed
to enable him to be tried at the Cen-
tral Criminal Court in London, and at
his trial three judges sat on the bench,
with two members of the Royal Family
beside them.

Palmer's father made a considerable
fortune by robbing the Marquis of An-
glo's estates, and Palmer himself in
his youth was thus described by one of
his schoolfellows:

He was a thoroughly bad boy and
did not mind how he cheated. He
was very cruel to animals and sneak-
ing in every detail. He used to rob
his sisters' pockets and his mother's
purse and steal any cash lying about.

HYPNOTIC POWER.

One of the extraordinary facts about
him was that he seemed to exercise a
sort of hypnotic power over his victims.
Thus his mother-in-law told friends that
she knew she would not live long if she
went to live with him; and yet he in-
duced her to do so.

In the last few days of her life she
was always drowsy and did not know
those around her except once, when
Palmer, in the soothing voice he could
so well assume, tried to rouse her to
drink some medicine. "Take that awful
shriek and said: 'She died the next day.
He was always self-possessed and
oleaginous indeed, he exuded affability,
but there were times when he gave him-
self away. After he had poisoned Cook,
he:

Hurried out to the undertaker and
ordered a strong oak coffin and shell,
adding the remark, "Screw him down
quick."

This conduct it was that finally
brought suspicion upon him. When an
inquest was held on Cook:

He sent the coroner a large bumper
of game which he never paid for, and
then the day before the final adjourn-
ment of the inquest a letter with a
£10 note.

GEORGE HERRING.

The careless haphazard methods of that
time are brought out with singular clear-
ness by Dr. Fletcher. At the post-mortem
on Cook practically anybody in Rugely
who wanted to be present was allowed
in the room, and Palmer himself inter-
fered with the operators.

Another curious fact which appears
is that the bookmaker, Herring, who was
employed by Palmer to collect the bets
due to Cook (which Palmer stole) was
the George Herring who died in 1900,
a millionaire, leaving large sums to hos-
pitals and charities.

DANCING BEES. HOW THEY SPREAD THE NEWS.

That bees which discover an exceptional
source of honey tell the news to others
of the same hive by performing a rapid
dance lasting from 30 to 60 seconds is
revealed in a paper by Dr. Karl von
Frisch, a German professor of zoology,
quoted in *Nature*.

By using a glass-fronted observation
hive and marking the bees with combi-
nations of coloured spots, Professor
Frisch found that a bee just returned
from an exceptional source of supply
passed on the news in the manner de-
scribed.

The dance might be repeated in one
or more places in the hive, and it was
observed that the surrounding insects
stroked the abdomen of the dancing bee
with their antennae. Afterwards the
bees emerge from the hive and search for
the source of the honey.

TEA AND TOURNAMENT.

A NEW USE FOR A HISTORIC
GROUND.

The old tilt-yard at Hampton Court is
to be made into a tea garden, so a
paternal Department has decreed for our
comfort. In a little while we shall be
able to make decently merry over our
cups, one of the very towers from which
the fair ladies of Henry VIII's Court
loyally applauded the form their Sovereign
was showing in the lists. The
memory of the jocular exploits of that
first Defender of the Faith may enliven
our modest activities. He loved Ham-
pton Court—as soon as he said good-bye to
his first wife it was there he went to enjoy
himself—and he cut a splendid figure in
the tilt-yard as long as he could find a
horse to carry him. He entered the
heavy brigade rather early in life. He
had hardly got beyond his first wife when
the Venetian Ambassador reported that
he never hunted "without tiring eight or
ten horses, which he caused to be station-
ed beforehand along the line of country
he meant to take." The stag, it appears,
chose his line to suit the King's con-
venience. It was a marvellously loyal
age.

But Henry was a great sportsman.
They say he drew the best bow in Eng-
land, and our Venetian found it the pret-
tiest thing in the world to see him play
tennis, "his fair skin glowing through a
shirt of finest texture," which is not ex-
actly how we are apt to imagine him. He
backed his play, too. In one year his
debts of honour cost him £2,500; but some
of that was lost at the delicious games
of backgammon and shovell-board. For
the first half of his life, however, the
sport of the tilt-yard was his favourite.

On any occasion and none he would hold
a tournament. By his century, of course,
a tournament had come to mean not a
more or less real fight, like the gentle
and joyous passage of arms in "Ivanhoe,"
but a combination of a race meeting and
a fancy dress ball, with a good deal of
dining thrown in. Jousting had long
been a popular spectacle, the profession-
al football of the period, and first-class
jousts were held from place to place, and
even on foreign tours, matching them-
selves against the local sportsmen. The
notion that exhibition games and the
taste for looking on at them are the pro-
ducts of modern degeneracy is more
ignorance.

The armours by making special steel
suits for tournaments reduced the danger
of jousting. It was almost abolished
when, before Henry VIII's century, the
tilt-yard was invented. The tilt was a
barrier, at first a mere cloth, then a stout
wooden fence down the middle of the
lists, which kept the two knights asunder.
One charged along each side of it, slash-
ingly and heavily armoured, and it was
very long odds against anything seri-
ous happening. Even with this cult of
"safety first" a King of France did get
killed, but the accident was singular, if
not suspicious, and his Majesty King
Henry VIII. was not more imperilled in
the tilt-yard than the players in a Cup-
tie.

We are assured that he was a horse-
man of the first order, and often hurled
his adversaries from their horses. The
latter statement no reasonable man will
doubt, but it is not a complete proof of
the former. Henry was seen, says the
admirable contemporary, "in supernatural
feats, changing his horses and making
them fly rather than leap, to the delight
and ecstasy of everybody." A spectator
of King Henry VIII. would be very care-
ful to feel like that. A tournament of
his was quite as much a pageant as a
joust. When he came to the tilt-yard at
Hampton Court, its five towers (whereof
but one remains for our ten) were hung
with tapestries and embroideries. The
marshal of the lists, dressed in cloth of
gold, rode at the head of a procession of
footmen and drummers and trumpeters,
all mightily fine, of old knights and lords,
grand as their rank, and of young knights
in white and cloth of silver riding horses
larded with silver chainwork and silver
hells, followed by their pages in coats half
gold, half purple. Then the actual jousts
made their appearance. And then at last,
imagine the loyal enthusiasm, his Majesty
King Henry VIII., "armed cap-a-pie with
a surcoat of silver bawdakin."

They took him twice round the lists be-
fore he began his "supernatural feats."
It is upon ground thus hallowed that we
are now to be permitted to drink tea.
Nay, the "beckoning eye" of Anne
Boleyn, or some of the other backoning
eyes, may have looked reverently upon
the prowess of his Majesty from that very
tower in which the Office of Works has
now laid out tea.



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"SALABANGKA"	7th July, 1925
"DEKERS"	Beginning of Aug.
"GEMMA"	Sept.

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"OLDEKERK"	30th June, 1925
"GEMMA"	25th July

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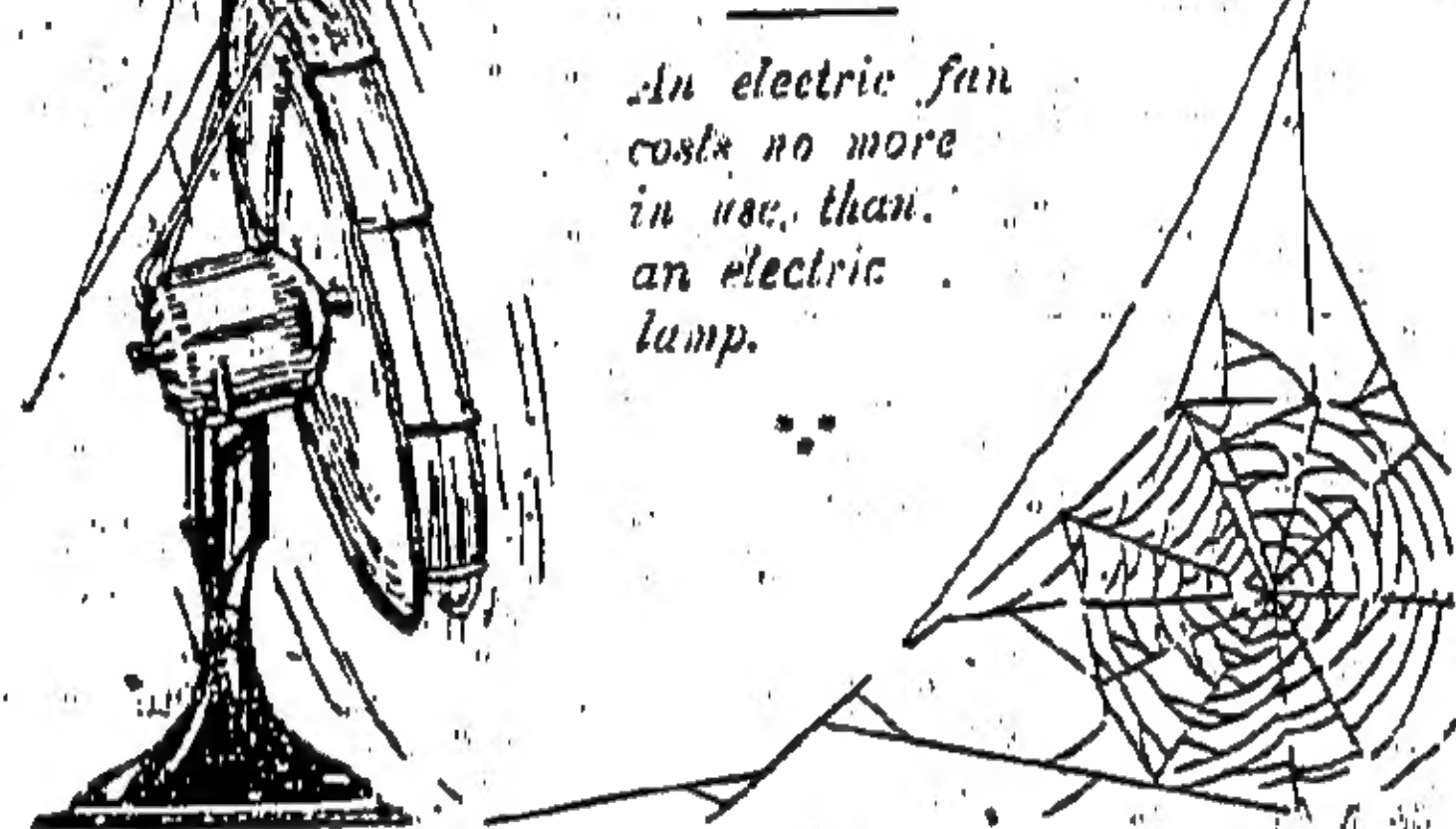
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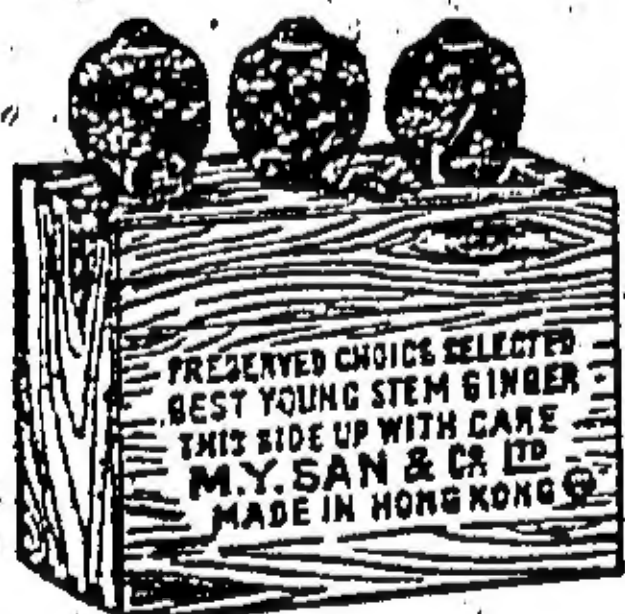
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A CORNISH WHITTINGTON. BIOGRAPHY OF LORD MAYOR TRELOAR.

There emerges from the reading of "William Purdie Treloar" (John Murray, 7s. 6d.) a clear mental picture of a great citizen, who embodied all the "civic" virtues, as many have done, and escaped the almost inevitable defects of those virtues, as few have done. Mr. C. E. Lawrence has done his work surpassingly well, and produced a vivid and enlightening life-story of a man who was a giant in kindness no less than in stature.

If the proper study of mankind is man, the proper object of man's compassion is also man—in particular, those members of the race who are young, and helpless, and suffering. This was the principle which upheld Treloar throughout his long, tremendously busy life. This son of a Cornishman from not his work, not his hobby, but his passion. The vendor of carpets was a dispenser of happiness. It took so little to make a sick child happy, Treloar realized, and he gave not merely the essential trifle, but a generous abundance.

Because of these strenuous activities, which deserved a better name than that debased word "charity," the world has almost overlooked Treloar, the children's helper, Treloar the strong participant in local government. Yet the Cornishman was Lord Mayor of London, a Dick Whittington, who changed his fairy-like tale into a real fairy tale and became a fairy godfather. Mr. Lawrence tells us, indeed, that Treloar's year of office was the jolliest and least stern on record. It is not hard to believe. He had a huge sense of humour, so active and so complete that it could not possibly have been crushed by the robed and golden pomp of the Lord Mayoralty.

Indeed, no dignity could have sat heavily upon Treloar's shoulders. There was nothing about him of the traditional alderman—the imbibor of turtle soup and the ceremonious waddler in procession. He was too humorous and kind-hearted to be pompous. He must have laughed with pure joy when he found himself in the Lord Mayor's gilded coach. He never smiled with self-satisfied smugness at having attained this mountain-top of civic dignity, but rather smiled from the height like a jolly god bent on being friends with all mankind.

Yet he was not frivolous, with all his humour. He was a hardworking artist in happiness—and it was but incidental that in working on that greatest of all masterpieces, the Alton Hospital, he created happiness for himself after a time of terrible anxiety, stress, and labour.

William Purdie Treloar was born on the 13th of January, 1841, in a room over the gateway of the "Patent Cocoa-nut Fibre Works" in Holland-street, South-west London. A larger family and a larger prosperity brought about a move, and here is the resulting picture given by Mr. Lawrence: "There never was a happier family. The parents and their children, in those aspiring years were playmates all; and the old-fashioned house near the top of Blackheath-hill, with its crooked passages, especially designed, it almost would seem, for pranks and their favourite game of hide-and-seek, was warm with comfort, hospitality, and laughter. William went as a day boy to a private school, kept by a clergyman named Knox, near the foot of Blackheath-hill in Greenwich."

William Treloar married very young—to be exact at the age of 22, and was as successful in this venture as in practically everything else he undertook in life. Few men, in fact, can have been so happy both in their work and in their home life. But perhaps Treloar, after all, did but run the just fruits of his splendid mind. There was an essential rightness about all his ambitions and judgments. That rightness, combined with his exceptional personality, brought him a success which was very real; a success which, viewed at the last, must have seemed not dust and ashes, but something more precious than gold.

Everybody trusted Treloar instinctively. When this appeal went out for £20,000 for the cripples' fund the money was soon forthcoming, on the bare word of the Lord Mayor. More thousands were raised, too, but for more than one anxious year the future of the hospital was in doubt, and but for Treloar's indomitable spirit the tuberculous children might have lost their home. It happened otherwise, fortunately, and moreover, the founder was well-advised in his choice of staff. The greatest accomplishment of his life was the result, and it remains to-day a monument finer than all the obelisks in the world.

Treloar's life was so interesting throughout that it would be possible to paraphrase every page of Mr. Lawrence's book—not that such a thing would be desirable. A biography so excellent deserves no such insult. It is a human and vivid account of a human and vivid personality, and blends literary power with its other good qualities.

CINEMA NOTES.

QUEEN'S THEATRE.

"The Song of Life," a special John M. Stahl production with an all-star cast, will be the first national attraction at the Queen's Theatre when it will be presented by Louis B. Mayer for an engagement of three days, commencing to-day.

REACTION IN ART. CHARACTER OF THIS YEAR'S ROYAL ACADEMY.

[By P. G. KODOLY.]

The most unobtrusive visitor to the Royal Academy cannot help to be struck by the fact that this year's exhibition is of a rather reactionary character. This return to the traditional policy of the Academy is the more striking as a more liberal spirit prevailed during the last few years, when attempts were made to bring Burlington House a little more into line with the modern movement.

The fault scarcely lies with the Royal Academy—at least not with the Academy as it is at present constituted. It is merely a case of the sins of the fathers being visited upon the children. So long has the Academy been hostile to progress in art that progressive artists have altogether ceased to court its favour. They prefer to withhold their works from the exhibitions at Burlington House and to establish their reputations without. Experience has taught them that this is now the safest way of forcing its doors and being elected to a seat among the immortals.

That the Royal Academy does not represent the most significant achievement of British art is scarcely in need of demonstration. One has only to examine up-to-date art literature to be forced to the conclusion that there is more vital art outside than inside the Academy. Of the fourteen volumes of the Contemporary British Artists series published by Ernest Benn, only five deal with members and Associates of the Royal Academy. And of these five at least three—and by no means the least distinguished—refused to exhibit at Burlington House until they were elected. Of the twenty-four letters of art dealt with by Mr. J. Laver in his recently published "Portraits in Oil and Watercolour," no fewer than fourteen are "outsiders," five were notorious for their hostility to the Royal Academy before their election, and one—the present President—is only included as the official representative of a moribund tradition.

The fact is that the Academy, in its endeavour to fall in with the spirit of the time, is invariably too late, and its attempts are too half-hearted. The effect of every bold step is immediately nullified by concessions made to the reactionaries. The election of artists like Augustus John, Walter Sickert, and Ambrose McEvoy is almost invariably followed by that of practitioners who have absolutely no claim to distinction beyond a sound knowledge of their craft.

Furthermore, these occasional acts of belated justice generally come at a time when they have ceased to be beneficial to the artists thus honoured, who are not likely to forget the way in which they were flouted and neglected by the Academy in their days of struggle and adversity. They know that the Academy benefits more by their having been eventually elected than they do themselves, and they are often half-hearted in their support of that institution. How else can one account for the prolonged absence from the Burlington House exhibitions of Mr. Frank Brangwyn, who was honoured and esteemed in France and Italy and other countries "at a time when his pictures were rejected or asked at the Academy? And why did Mr. Augustus John not send a single work to this year's show?

The only salvation for the Academy now lies in a firm, consistent policy to gather in the most conspicuous outside talent and to make a firm stand against the election of "necessities." The election of but half a dozen eminent outsiders—men like Wilson Steer, W. Nicholson, Sir Charles Holmes, J. Epstein, James Fryde, and Paul Nash, to mention only a few of the most obvious—would probably turn the scales and encourage other distinguished opponents to send their works to Burlington House and to make the Royal Academy what it professes to be and ought to be: the leading and representative body of British artists.

The Daily Mail.

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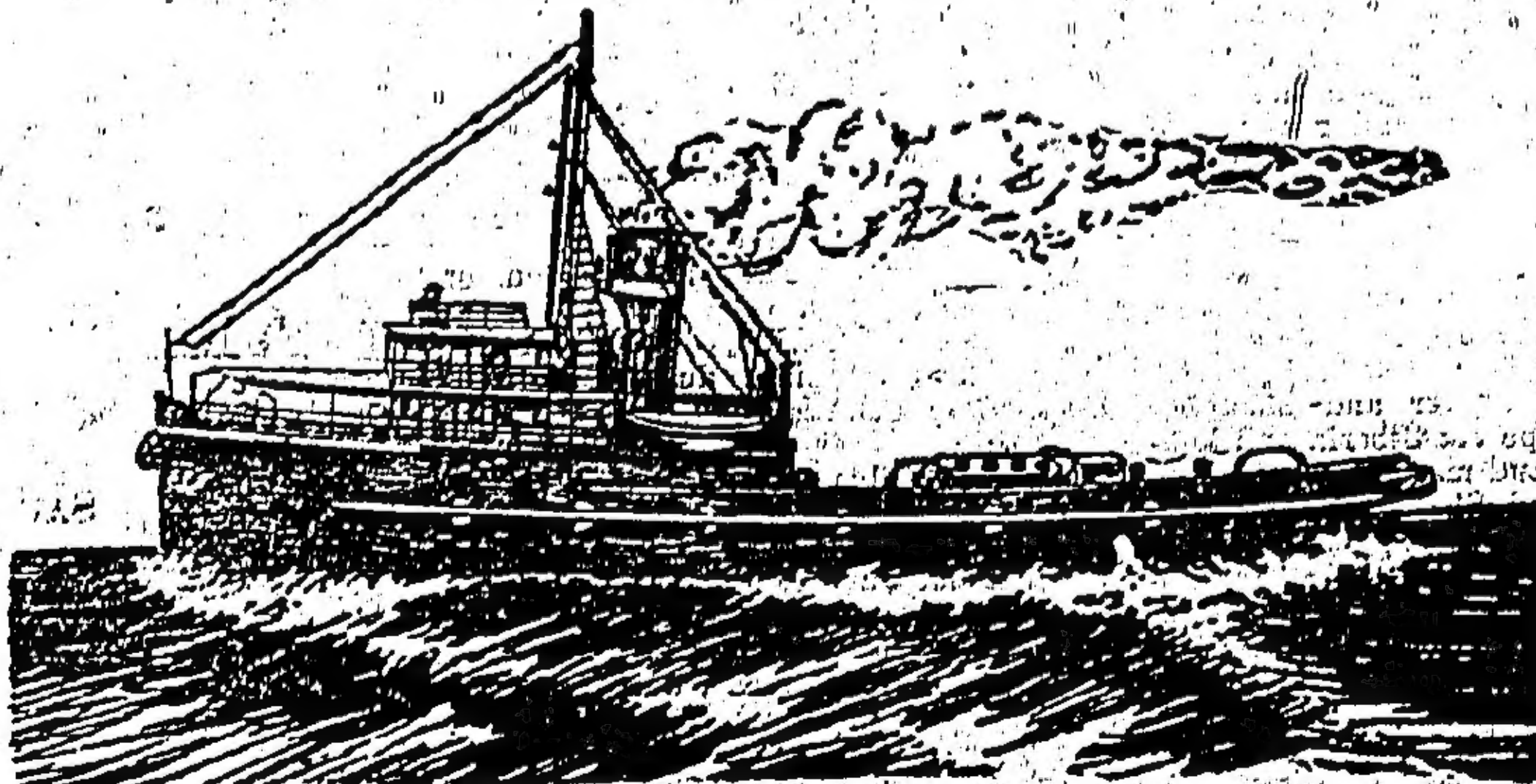
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